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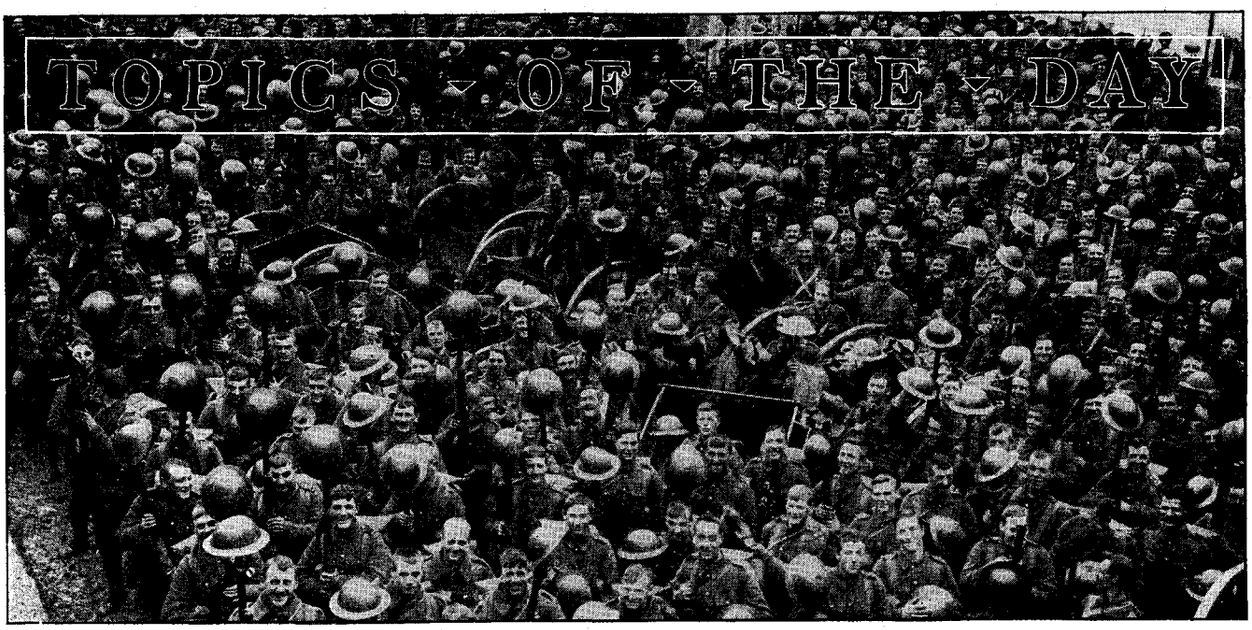

THE HELMETED HOSTS OF BRITAIN.

WHEN GENERAL HAIG'S MEN TOOK THE OFFENSIVE THEY WERE EQUIPPED WITH STEEL HELMETS. THESE MEN ARE PART OF A LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

THE ALLIES' NEW STROKE

A NEW PHASE of the Great War begins with the offensive of the British and French on the West front, according to the New York *Evening Post*, and by this is not meant merely the fact that the Allies have "passed from the defensive," but also that they have not been shaken from their plan to bide their time until they were ready to take the offensive. Then this journal reminds us that "we are not now watching an isolated attack like that of the Russians in East Prussia or a costly but ineffectual stroke" like that of the English at Neuve Chapelle and Loos, but "a carefully studied and deliberately waited-for campaign of severe pressure upon Germany at each of her battle-fronts." Moreover, it is now clear that the war-councils of the Allies in Paris and London, in Petrograd and Rome, were "no mere conventional affairs," and the "enemies of Germany feel that the day they have long looked forward to is here and that they may begin to exert the full force of their united superiority in men and in resources."

By way of confirmation Paris dispatches state that in announcing the Russian success in Galicia to the French troops at Verdun on June 12, General Joffre issued the following order of the day:

"The plan ripened in the council of the coalition is now in full operation.

"Soldiers of Verdun, we owe it to your heroic resistance, which has been an indispensable condition of success and the basis of our approaching victories, for it is that resistance which has created on the whole European-War theater a situation from which will emerge the final triumph of our cause."

Yet *The Post* warns any who expect to see the British break through the successive German lines and then jam a million men through the breach and march off for the Rhine that they must "soon be disillusioned," and it adds that it is apparently to be Verdun over again, with the Allies in the rôle of attackers and the Germans launching counter-attacks and succeeding here and there in regaining a trench or a wrecked village and holding it for a day or two days or three days at a hideous cost in lives. That the decision will be "slow and uncertain," and that "no immediate *coup*" may be looked for, is also the opinion of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* and other journals, mindful of the great recuperative power of Germany, even with the burden of her Austrian ally; and, as the Providence *Journal* says, "we shall probably witness a Titanic struggle before we get even a glimpse of the decision."

Cable dispatches tell us that the "Big Push," as it is popularly known in England, was started by the British and French on both sides of the River Somme, sixty miles north of Paris, at 7:30 on the morning of July 1, and that the same day it

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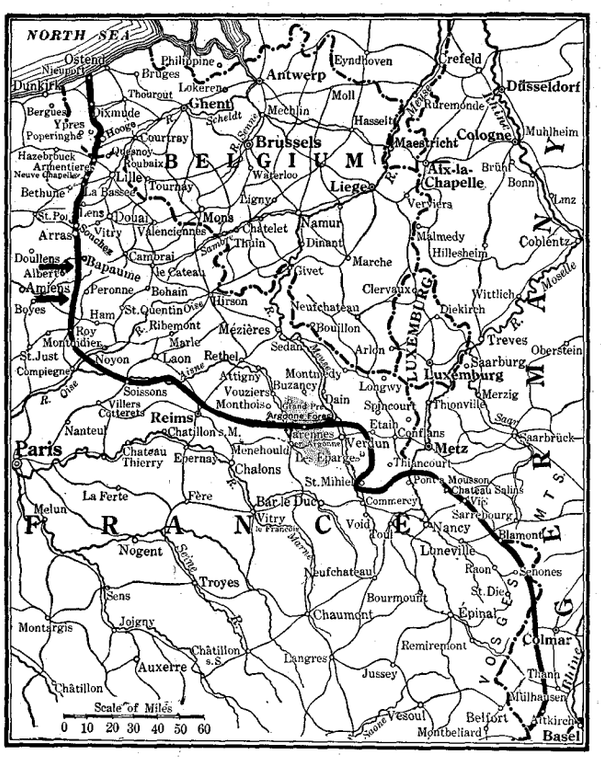
resulted in a great wedge being driven into the German lines on a front of twenty-five miles, with its sharp point penetrating nearly five miles. The Allied drive was launched against the German trenches, we are informed, after a seven-day bombard-



WHERE THE ALLIES MADE THEIR LATEST "DRIVE."

The arrows show the direction of the Anglo-French offensive. Bapaume and Péronne are important railroad centers toward which attacks have been launched to break German communications.

ment, in which more than one million shells daily were fired. An Associated Press correspondent, who watched the beginning of the battle from a hill, says that overwhelming as was the power of the guns, yet as the gathering of human and mechanical material proceeded the "grim and significant spectacle was the sight of detachments of infantry in field-fighting equipment moving forward, until finally the dugouts were hives of khaki about to swarm out for battle." Each officer had maps and directions for the part his unit was to play in the complicated scheme of attack, and the men wore, sewn in their uniforms, insignia to designate the different units amid the dust and smoke of action, and this informant adds:

"As the days of the bombardment passed, the air of expectancy was noticeable everywhere through the Army. Last night the word was passed that the infantry was to make the assault this morning. . . . . .

"At 7:20 o'clock the rapid-fire trench mortars added their shells to the deluge pouring upon the first-line German trenches. After ten minutes of this, at 7:30 o'clock, the guns lifted their fire to the second line of German trenches, as if they were answering to the pressure of a single button, and the men of the new British Army leapt over their parapets and rushed toward the wreckage the guns and mortars had wrought. Even close at hand, they were visible only a moment before being hidden by the smoke of the German shell-curtain over what remained of the trenches.

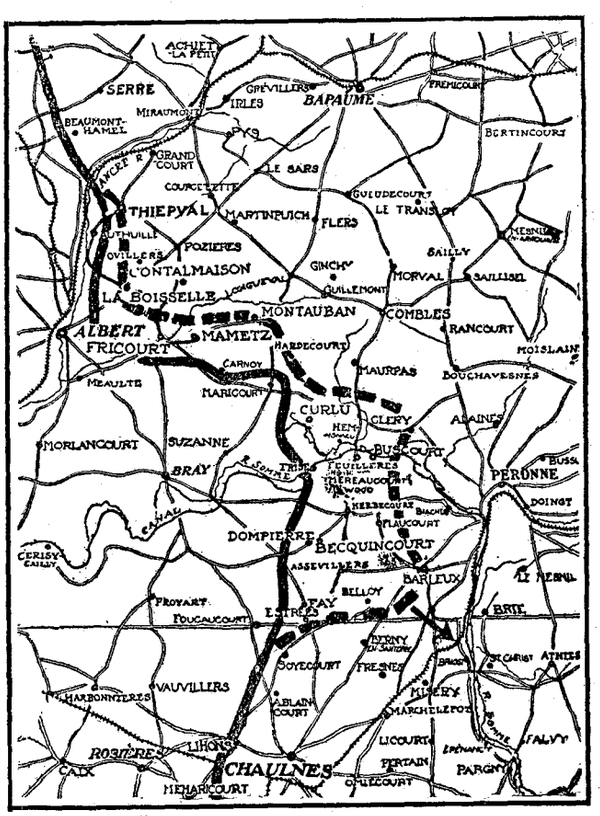
"'The Germans had to yield to two years of our preparedness against forty for the Germans,' said a staff officer, 'and we have satisfactorily started in on our first trial of our new divisions in team-work of a big attack.'"

A New York *World* correspondent at the British headquarters in France tells us that when the full story of the earlier stages of the great battle of the Somme comes to be written its outstanding feature will be almost certainly the machine gun, and he adds:

"The small, light machine gun that can be carried, mounted, and operated by one man has been the principal—save for hand-grenades—almost the only reliance of the German defense, and has been responsible for most of the Allies' losses. Conversely, the British machine guns, carried forward with the storming-lines and set up instantly in the captured positions, have been the chief reliance in holding them against counter-attacks until the defense can be organized.

"The Germans are fighting with desperate tenacity, valor, and resourcefulness, this last quality being displayed in the devices which have been invented and put in play to prevent or delay the Allied advance. It is wonderful how well the Germans have protected their machine guns from the devastating effects of the preliminary bombardment."

We read further that after a week of incessant firing the British gunners kept working harder than ever, moving their guns forward to new positions, and that the men were so weary that as soon as a battery was allowed to cease firing for a moment the gun-crews would stretch themselves out and fall peacefully asleep in the midst of the thunder of other guns all around. At the same time, this correspondent tells us, at Army headquarters the completeness of the advance preparations is shown by the unemotional manner in which the day's routine goes forward, without any noticeable difference from the quiet, businesslike methods which have become the rule. The new British mortars, which have played such a large part in the attack at the Somme River, are reported in some dispatches to be even superior to the famous German 42s, and they are of special value, as this correspondent points out, in the destruction of barbed wire and trenches. Speaking of the German prisoners taken by the British, he tells us that some of them are "fine, big fellows," that there is a fair number of middle-aged, and also some very youthful soldiers, and he reports a



From the New York "Times."

ANGLO-FRENCH GAINS TO JULY 6.

Showing the progress made in the Somme region, the peril to Péronne, and (by the arrow) the direction of a French cavalry-raid.

sergeant in the Manchesters as saying: "I brought in two lads who did not look more than fifteen. Upon my word, I was ashamed to do it, but they were very nice boys, and they cut the buttons off their tunics and handed them to us as keepsakes." While the number of prisoners taken by the Allied

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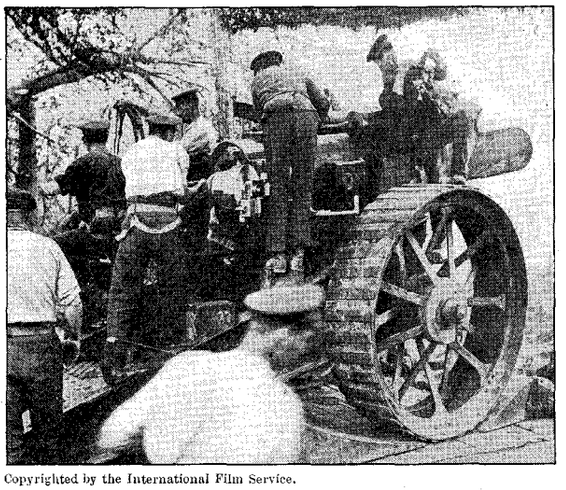

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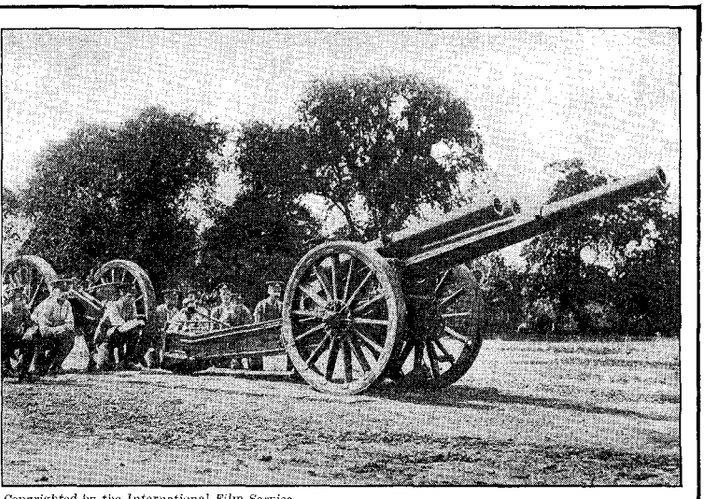

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A GREAT FIELD-GUN

BIG GUNS THAT BLAST THE WAY FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

The British advance was preceded by a devastating and demoralizing hail of shells in the greatest bombardment of the war, even surpassing those at the Dunajec and at Verdun. Kitchener is dead and Lloyd-George has succeeded him as British Minister of War. But the men raised by the one and the munitions secured by the other are now being used together in the greatest land-campaign ever waged by Great Britain.

troops has been large, in the estimate of the press dispatches, this informant tells us that the British have taken few guns, which is considered a sign that the Germans have been busy moving their artillery farther back as the British came forward, and he adds:

"It must be emphasized that the references in the official bulletins to the 'German first line' do not refer merely to the first German trench, but to the whole system of first-position defenses, from half a mile to a mile deep, with labyrinths of trenches, concrete machine-gun positions, and armored turrets at flanking-points. Behind these positions, now in the hands of the Allies, are second and third lines, equally strong, and the mistake made last fall, in attacking the second line before the artillery had blasted the way, is not being made this time."

Not a few journals point out that despite the obvious gains of the Allied advance, the British authorities are cautioning their people not to expect too much too soon, and in line with this caution, and also as a summing up of the whole movement, we read in a London dispatch from the press-camp of the British Army in France:

"While the battle of the Somme has already assumed the proportions of the biggest battle on the Western front, the maximum strength of the conflict has certainly not yet been reached.

"The Germans are throwing men into their resistance as fast as their means of transport will permit, and while many of these troops are reserves in the strict meaning of the term, the mass of them have been hurried from other theaters of the war, but not a single soldier from the ninety-mile British front.

"Judging from the prisoners taken, the enemy seems to have arrived at the stage when he is obliged to build up his defenses with the very dregs of his human resources.

"An interesting feature of the battle is the partial return to conditions of field-warfare. But this is only temporary. It is still the era of the triumph of the machine over man, and, altho circumstances may occasionally bring the infantry face to face in the open, yet the scream of the high explosive and the crash of shrapnel form an imperative mandate to dig in or be wiped out."

Looked at from German eyes, so great a military authority as Major Moraht, in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, describes the Anglo-French successes as being "very scant," and he adds:

"The critical moment for the success of a great attempt to breach a line is the time between the beginning of the enemy infantry-attacks and of the counter-attacks, which the defenders are able to make after concentrating their forces. The enemy's success in the four days' offensive, from this view-point, is very small.

"The enemy succeeded in overrunning the demolished German first trenches in several places with heavy forces.

"The resistance could not be great, because little except dead remained in the plowed-up trenches. Where the Germans stood on the defensive, stubborn fighting occurred, and, as the enemy reports, the Germans fought obstinately to the last man.

"At other points the German leaders, with cool deliberation and with troops well in hand, bent back elastically. This counter-tactic involved the enemy in embarrassment. As he was unable to impart the finishing-stroke to the defenders with the first drum-fire, he had to begin anew with artillery preparation or attack the unweakened defenders as an alternative. The reports of the offensive must prove directly discouraging to the attacking forces.

"Paris heard the cannon thunder as in 1914. For let it again be said that the operative efficiency of the attacking British Army is inadequate to break all our rows of lines, which have been most thoroughly constructed, and expel us from France and Belgium."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* refers to the French advance on Péronne as "remarkable," and says further that—

"We know we are only at the beginning of the battle. The first pushes usually are dangerous, but it stands to reason that the introduction of very important reserves by the attacking armies, which is to be expected to a certainty, will impose a very heavy task on the defenders. There is no question that the British will attempt to profit in their new offensive by the experience they gained through failure at the battle of Loos."

The Cologne *Volkszeitung* says that it is the feeling of the German people that if the Allied offensive is held up, Germany will have accomplished a great deal, and other journals express themselves similarly and indicate a confidence that the Entente Allies can not menace the German lines anywhere. In the view of the Washington *Post*, the situation indicates that at least another year of colossal operations will ensue before the Powers can determine whether it is to their interest to consider the making of peace, and it adds:

"Ammunition in unprecedented quantities and an army of at least 1,500,000 men are supposed to constitute the backbone of the British offensive. The German forces confronting the British are estimated at from 800,000 to 1,000,000. There has not been any visible lack of ammunition on the German side, and from the prisoners captured by the British it appears that no German troops have been transferred from the British to other fronts. The German Grand Staff has not been unprepared for the British attack, notwithstanding the fact that the unexpected strength of the Russian drive forced Germany to transfer troops to Galicia and Volhynia to aid the sorely prest Austrians."

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WAR WITH MEXICO AVERTED

STRANGE CONTRASTS mark the alleviation of the Mexican crisis, for while the friction is seemingly ended, as most Washington correspondents think, by the conciliatory Carranza note of July 4, we find "the largest army recruited by this Government since the Civil War resting on its arms," to quote Mr. Seibold, of the New York *World*. Furthermore, President Wilson's recent emphatic declaration of his position as spokesman of a peace-desiring people was made, as the Brooklyn

"WHY DON'T YOU USE THAT GUN ON THE OTHER FELLOW?"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Standard Union points out, "while our National Guard regiments are being hurried to the Mexican border just as fast as they can possibly be got ready, while recruiting of new forces is being urged, while Congress is passing special laws for converting State troops into United States troops." This combination of soft speech and a big stick follows the familiar advice of one of the chief critics of the President, but another is still unsatisfied. "Can a few soft words penned by Carranza's secretary make amends for the raid upon Columbus and the slaughter of Carrizal?" asks Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, and while his *Evening Journal* agrees that "nobody in the United States wants war for the sake of war," it tells the President that "we must have war with Mexico, since Mexico not only treats the United States with absolute contempt—which might be endured—but persists in murdering the citizens of the United States."

But in official circles in Washington and Mexico the menace of war has been removed afar by the gentle words from the heads of the two Governments. President Wilson's speech was made on July 1 at a Press Club banquet in New York. Speaking extemporaneously, he made these references to the Mexican crisis:

"Do you think the glory of America would be enhanced by a war of conquest in Mexico? Do you think that any act of violence by a powerful nation like this against a weak and distracted neighbor would reflect distinction upon the annals of the United States?

"Do you think that it is our duty to carry self-defense to a point of dictation into the affairs of another people? . . . . . .

"I have constantly to remind myself that I am not the servant of those who wish to enhance the value of their Mexican investments, that I am the servant of the rank and file of the people of the United States.

"I get a great many letters, my fellow citizens, from important and influential men in this country, but I get a great many other letters. I get letters from unknown men, from humble women, from people whose names have never been heard and never will be recorded, and there is but one prayer in all of these letters: 'Mr. President, do not allow anybody to persuade you that the people of this country want war with anybody.' . . . . .

"I am for the time being the spokesman of such people, gentlemen."

President Wilson standing in this attitude "will surely be assailed by all the forces that have clamored for war," says the Omaha *News* (Ind.), "but glorying in his position and defending him will be the families who would make the blood sacrifices were his stand otherwise." "If we can honorably avoid a profitless and inglorious war with Mexico," comments the Duluth *Herald* (Ind.), "surely there will be more gladness than regrets, more bouquets than brickbats." Let us take no partizan view of this Mexican muddle, urges the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.):

"If the President can by dexterous diplomacy, however devious, secure the protection of American citizens and rights, without resort to force, without the sacrifice of any more American lives, no impulse to war, whether from selfish or well-intentioned motives, should place a straw in his path."

Republican critics of the Administration, like the New York *Tribune* and Philadelphia *Inquirer*, take up the President's remarks about "dictation" in Mexico and assert that his own dictation and interference have been responsible for much of the trouble he has had. The fact remains, says the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* (Ind.), that "Mr. Wilson, while no doubt dreading war, and not wanting it in the slightest, has been stumbling toward it, and is to-day making it increasingly probable, if it has not come to be entirely certain."

But even Republicans looking for a campaign issue admit that the question of war or peace depends chiefly on the attitude of General Carranza. The comfortable feeling produced by the release of the prisoners and booty taken at Carrizal, with the bodies of some of the slain, was modified by an unofficial communication from Mexico City, rather belligerent and anti-American in tone. But many editors concluded that this was a statement written for home consumption, necessitated by Señor Carranza's political situation. And it was followed by the brief official note of July 4, which reads in part as follows:

"This Government is disposed now, as it has always been, to seek an immediate solution of the two points which constitute the true causes of the conflict between the two countries, to wit:

"The American Government believes reasonably that the insecurity of its frontier is a source of difficulty, and the Mexican Government on its part believes that the stay of American troops on Mexican territory, aside from being a trespass on the sovereignty of Mexico, is the immediate cause of the conflicts.

"Therefore the withdrawal of American troops, on one hand, and the protection of the frontier, on the other, are the two essential problems, the solution of which must be the directing object of the efforts of both Governments.

"The Mexican Government is willing to consider in a quick and practical way, and prompted by a spirit of concord, the remedies which should be applied to the present situation.

"Several Latin-American countries have offered their friendly mediation to the Mexican Government, and the latter has accepted it in principle. Therefore, the Mexican Government only awaits information that the Government of the United States would be disposed to accept this mediation for the purpose mentioned above, or whether it is still of the belief that the same results may be attained by means of direct negotiations between both Governments.

"In the meantime, this Government proposes to employ all efforts that may be at its disposal to avoid the recurrence of new incidents which may complicate and aggravate the situation. At the same time it hopes that the American Government on its part may make use of all efforts to prevent also new acts of its military and civil authorities of the frontier that might cause new complications."

This "is the sort of soft answer, coming in the nick of time, which turns away wrath," observes the New York *Tribune* (Rep.). "Almost beseechingly pacific," the New York *World*

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(Dem.) terms it. "The crisis has been averted," declares the Boston *Post* (Dem.), speaking for many of its contemporaries. What really counts, in the St. Louis *Republic's* (Dem.) opinion, "is the fact that the anxious head of a very weak and unstable Government is striving to find a way to bring peace to his distracted territory which will not sacrifice the invaluable friendship of his powerful neighbor or the support of his sensitive and half-won constituents at home." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) now sees the way open to prompt and amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico without the need of any mediation. It takes up the note in detail, pointing out that the withdrawal of our troops is actually, if gradually, taking place, and that the proposal for a joint guard along the border is practicable. With our own border-guard maintained for an indefinite time, our citizens will be safe and "Carranza will have the opportunity to put down banditry, to build up the authority of his Government, to discourage or paralyze opposition, and to establish himself in the confidence of the people." And the *Times* adds:

"Peace with Mexico, now seemingly so well assured, will be most welcome to all Americans, save those few plotters of mischief who, for personal interest, have desired intervention."

Official opinion of the Carranza note, as gathered by the Washington correspondents, formed "a grand chorus of satisfaction," according to the New York *American*, which quotes these characteristic phrases:

"'It is more than conciliatory; its pacific note is surprizing'; 'General Carranza's statement of pacific intentions would appear in the light of a complete backdown had not the United States met him part way already; the pacific character of the communication is extremely pleasing to the Administration'; 'there is no doubt in the minds of officials that the way has been opened for an amicable adjustment of the dispute.'"

The *American's* opinion, of course, is just the opposite, as noted above, and other writers, without taking such an extreme position, say, with the Chicago *Herald* (Ind.), that "Carranza's note relieves the crisis, but does not cure the situation." The New York *Sun*, which has absorbed the New York *Press* and passed to the control of Mr. Frank A. Munsey, observes that while Dr. Carranza's "fair words will be taken at their face value," yet "the issue of our negotiations rests not with what is written to Washington, but with what occurs in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas."

In acknowledging the receipt of the Mexican note of July 4, Secretary Lansing exprest his sincere gratification at the frank statements and friendly spirit of the Mexican Government, and said that "the Government of the United States is prepared immediately to exchange views as to a practical plan to remove finally and prevent a recurrence of the difficulty which has been a source of controversy." Many are asking what plans will be adopted. The New York *Times* Washington correspondent expects the gradual withdrawal of our "punitive expedition" from Mexico to be accomplished soon. Some 100,000 National Guardsmen, reenforced by 40,000 regulars, will be kept on our side of the border, as a guard against depredations. Some arrangement will be made for joint action against bandits. Other questions may be settled by a joint commission. Besides all this, several correspondents hear that our Government will lend its influence to secure for Carranza a loan of American money which will establish his Government on a firm basis.

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"WE SURE ARE GLAD TO GET BACK!"

The twenty-three negro troopers captured at Carrizal, as they stepped on American soil at El Paso on June 29, having been released by the Carranza Government after imprisonment in the Chihuahua jail.

A RUSH ORDER FOR A BIG NAVY

A "REMARKABLE SERIES of object-lessons in the North Sea" has been provided for the education of Congressmen and Senators working on the problem of naval preparedness. And the results, as the Providence *Journal* notes, have been most interesting. If the Naval Bill had come up before the Dogger-Bank engagement, the House would have provided nothing but submarines. But they were missing from this fight, "and Congress then learned that they are of little use in a real sea-battle." Then, after Dogger Bank and the fight off the Falklands, "battle-cruisers were evidently 'the thing.'" Finally, about the time the Senate takes the bill under consideration comes "the evidence for battle-ships": "At least four magnificent battle-cruisers succumbed, like egg-shells, in the first general engagement between the hostile fleets, off the Jutland coast," while a modern dreadnought, the *Warspite*, "gave an astonishing account of herself in that battle." "It was demonstrated specifically," says the Newark *News*, "that the battle-cruiser and the dreadnought each had its proper place in the fighting-line, and that one could not be safely substituted for the other." Hence we find the Senate Naval Committee disagreeing with the House program of five battle-cruisers and no battle-ships, and insisting on four of each. The committee also learned, after conferences at the Navy Department, that the sooner we can get an adequate Navy the better, and not only came out for a continuous building program, such as the House rejected, but took the Navy General Board's five-year program and comprest it into three years. This means spending about half a billion dollars for 157 ships. For the coming year, according to Senator Swanson's report, it means

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spending $315,826,843.55, as against the House provision for $269,969,254.74, and the appropriation last year of $149,661,864.88. What the country is to get for its money is shown in the following table comparing the House and Senate programs, which we take from the New York *Herald:*

Type of Vessel	*House Plan, For One Year*	*Senate Plan, Three-Year Program*	*Senate Plan to be Begun as Soon as Practicable*
Battle-ships	..	10	4
Battle-cruisers	5	6	4
Scout-cruisers	4	10	4
Torpedo-boat destroyers	10	50	20
Fleet submarines	..	9	..
Coast submarines (800-ton type)	3	3	3
Smaller type	47	55	27
Submarine with "Neff" system of propulsion	..	1	..
Fuel-ships	1	3	1
Ammunition-ships	1	2	1
Hospital-ships	1	1	1
Transports	..	1	..
Destroyer tenders	..	2	..
Fleet submarine-tenders	..	2	..
Gunboats	..	2	1
Totals	72	157	66

Second only in importance, say several correspondents, is the increase in Navy personnel. The Senate Committee's plan provides for 74,700 men at once, instead of 54,000, with an authorization of a Presidential emergency-order increasing it to 87,000. There are corresponding provisions for more officers, more marines, more ammunition, and additional aviation facilities. It is recommended that the Naval Militia be put upon equality with the National Guard. The hurry-up feature of the program is thus explained by Senator Swanson (Dem., Va.):

"It seemed to the committee that the program for five years proposed by the General Board is not sufficient to bring the naval force of the United States to the position which they ought to hold among the navies of the world at an early enough period. The committee therefore reduced the time covered by the program from five years to three years, the committee being convinced that the sooner we could get an adequate Navy the better, as the Navy must always be our first line of defense, and we have two great coasts to defend."

This, "the ninth naval program discust by the authorities within a year," seems to the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.) "a big improvement over previous Administration plans." The Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) looks for the hearty approval of public opinion, and thinks "it would be the wisest and most effective measure of national defense adopted for half a century." "A real Navy is in sight," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which especially approves of the increase in personnel and the "Federalization" of the Naval Militia. This program "makes a noise like a real Navy," said the New York *Press* (Rep.), and similar approving observations occur in the columns of the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), Washington *Post* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), and Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.). No previous Administration, we read in the Chicago *Journal* (Dem.), "has made additions to the Navy in any way comparable to this formidable increase, but the program should be carried through unchanged or even strengthened." Noting that the bill follows in general the recommendations of the Navy General Board, the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) says:

"It is not anticipated that the bill will encounter any great difficulties in the Senate. The Republican National Convention declared for a big Navy, and so did the Democratic platform. The President, the General Board of the Navy, the leading statesmen in both parties all unite in saying that the country must regain its rank as the second naval Power in the world. The people have been educated by the European War to see clearly the need of a large Navy, especially for a trading country like the United States, with such an enormous coast-line to defend. They are ready and willing to stand the extra expense of a big annual increase in naval appropriations, feeling that it is the best and cheapest form of national insurance. In the conferences with the committee of the House the bill may undergo some changes, but its main features, there is little doubt, will be preserved. The Wilson Administration, in that event, will have the distinction of having done more for the Navy than any other Administration in the history of the country."

That the Senate will adopt the committee's recommendations the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) has no doubt. But it adds:

"The country will be lucky if the Senate plan survives the compromise committee. And in the House it will undoubtedly be assailed by dense ignorance and political greed, as usual. A warning of what is in store for any real naval-preparedness measure there is furnished by the agreement between Representatives Kitchin and Padgett, the latter being chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, that $240,000,000, the amount fixt by the House Bill, is enough for the country to spend on the Navy in any single year. Such men—and there are too many of them in Congress—can not comprehend that preparedness will be cheaper than tribute."

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EVENTUALLY—WHY NOT NOW?
—Coffman in the New York *Evening Journal.*

WHAT CANNOT BE UNTANGLED MUST BE CUT.
—Evans in the Baltimore *American.*

TWO PICTORIAL PLEAS OF THE INTERVENTIONISTS.

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"NOW, DRINK, DURN YE!"
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

From "Puck," by permission.
HUGHES—"Here, Theodore, suppose we exchange."
—Morris in *Puck*.

DISTRESSING FEATURES OF THE REPUBLICAN REUNION.

MEETING OUR PREPAREDNESS BILL

"CLEVER POLITICS, verging on demagogy," will be the verdict of history on the Administration Revenue Bill, according to the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), but it adds that the demagogy it contains "cannot safely be antagonized by either party in a Presidential year." The *finesse* of the Democrats appears in the provision for a protective tariff on dyestuffs, which, according to the New York *Sun* (Ind.), shows the Democrats "facing about after a march of many years in the wrong direction." Furthermore, provision is made for a Federal tariff commission and for "antidumping legislation." And their cleverness becomes clearer still when we discover that two influential Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee are approving with qualification the proposals of the Democratic majority. From a summary of the bill, as made by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, we learn that it is designed to produce more than $200,000,000, chiefly from increased surtax on incomes, a tax on inheritances, and on profits from war-munitions. It also forecasts a bond issue of $125,000,000 to cover expenditures incident to the Mexican situation. This new revenue is needed, it seems, to meet an expected "excess of disbursements over receipts" to the amount of $266,922,000. This gap will be covered in part by the Revenue Bill and in part by withdrawals from the general fund of the Treasury. It is calculated that approximately $70,000,000 must be taken from this general fund, and the report, as quoted by the *Times* correspondent, shows the following statement:

Additional from income tax	$107,000,000
Inheritances	17,000,000
Munitions-tax	71,000,000
Miscellaneous	2,000,000
Balance from Treasury fund	69,922,000
Total	$266,922,000

The two Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee—Representatives Longworth, of Ohio, and Gardiner, of Massachusetts—who favor the bill, with some reservations, base their approval on the theory that the extraordinary expenditures for national defense make new revenue a necessity, and Mr. Longworth is quoted as saying further that several sections of the bill could be supported by Republicans because they emanate from Republican sources. But they insist that the direct taxation of the people, while necessary now to meet the situation, would not have been needed if a protective tariff had remained on the statute-books. Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, defends his measure as "absolutely non-partizan," since income and inheritance taxes have been supported by both Democrats and Republicans, while as for the munitions-tax, "there is no business in this country that has received the benefits of this war as have the powder-manufacturers and the makers of explosives."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks that there is shrewd politics in placing heavy duties on dyestuffs at the expense of Democracy's consistency, and that the antidumping provision ought to satisfy even former Justice Hughes, since it makes it unlawful to import such goods into this country and—

"To commonly or systematically sell or cause to be sold such articles within the United States at a price substantially less than the actual market value or wholesale price of such articles, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country of their production, or of other foreign countries."

Fine or imprisonment or both are prescribed as the penalty, and we read further that the provision imposing double duties on goods imported to be sold under "tying contracts," that bind American dealers not to sell competitive American-made goods, "seems both just and capable of enforcement." Finally, *The Eagle* says that the creation of a non-partizan tariff commission of six members accords both with President Wilson's views and with those of the Republican leaders in Congress, and that it will meet "no grave opposition." The New York *Journal of Commerce* says of the income-tax increase—

"It does not lower the margin of exemption, but raises the 'basic rate' from 1 to 2 per cent. and increases the surtax, which begins with incomes of $20,000 and more, by 1 per cent. for each additional $20,000 until 6 per cent. is reached at $100,000, as the full tax. Then the surtax is to advance by 1 per cent. for each $50,000 up to $500,000, when it would reach 10 per cent. over and above the basic rate."

Such journals as the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) take note of the irritation caused by the increased taxation, but as *The Post* sees it, the outcry comes largely from those who have been "clamoring for armament without end," and it is impossible to have much sympathy with them, for "they are learning in a practical and unpleasant way" that "militarism comes high."

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THE MENACE OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS

THE EXODUS of fifty thousand children from New York and Brooklyn to escape the epidemic of infantile paralysis no sooner evoked protests from editorial observers in neighboring cities, who dreaded infection among their population, than the press discovered the disease had ceased to be a local, and become a national problem. This was first evidenced in the union of effort between the New York Board of Health and the United States Public Health Service to ascertain the carriers of the disease and the most effective method of quarantining victims. Meanwhile, children under sixteen are barred from moving-picture houses in Brooklyn and some cities of northern New Jersey, and parents are urged to keep their offspring away from children's gatherings. Yet, while the atmosphere of panic spreads with the widening area marked by the disease, some dailies, like the New York *Evening Sun*, urge that "prudence is more desirable than flight or fear," and remind us that "calm and caution should be the parents' motto in this as in most emergencies." Keeping the house clear of flies, and watching to see that children do not come in contact with others afflicted with colds, sore throats, or other vague minor ailments, will do more to safeguard the family than "any amount of inefficient worry," is the counsel of *The Evening Sun*, which tells us also that the malady has "never swept the community as smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and similar scourges swept it in times past," and the likelihood is "all against its becoming much more wide-spread than at present." The lack of exact information, this journal also notes, increases the dread of the disease, and on this point the Boston *Transcript* observes:

"The menace of the disease is increased by the lack of complete knowledge—both of the methods by which the virus of infantile paralysis is transmitted and of the best positive methods for treating it—under which medical science still labors. In efforts to restrict the spread of the disease, a knowledge of the method of transmission has first importance, of course. On this score the doctors have at least the hypothesis set up by Dr. Philip A. E. Sheppard, who has made a special study of the disease since 1909. He asserts that infantile paralysis is carried by a species of stable-fly, a biting fly, known as *Stomoxys calcitrans* (Linné), basing his belief, for one reason, on the fact that the occurrence of the disease in epidemic form is nearly identical with the life incidence of this fly. Infantile paralysis, in its epidemic form, has never appeared to any great extent until some time in May, one month after this particular stable-fly has begun to appear in abundance. Altho the hypothesis has been challenged, this reason, and a number of others, keep Dr. Sheppard still convinced to-day of its acceptability, pending disproof.

"Holding to it, New York's and Brooklyn's problem appears a difficult task in modern sanitation: to clean out and destroy all possible places where the *Stomoxys calcitrans* may breed or become infested with the virus."

Nine years ago, the New York *Times* recalls, there were 2,500 cases of infantile paralysis, or poliomyelitis, in the city, and the death-rate was only 5 per cent. In this year's epidemic, in 637 cases, the rate was about 21 per cent. This journal tells us further that "it is quite probable that the end of the epidemic will not be seen until the beginning of October," and adds:

"For several reasons the treatment of an epidemic of this disease presents great difficulties to physicians as well as to the sanitary authorities. The cause of the malady is a microbe, a germ, the existence of which is known, altho, because it is very small, it has not been isolated and recognized. No antitoxin serum, curative or preventive, is yet available. The period of incubation after infection has not been determined, nor is it known how long there may be danger of infection from a patient who has recovered. The method of infection has not been surely ascertained, at least so far as carriers are concerned, but the germs enter through the nose or throat. There is no known curative remedy. Much depends upon the care given to a patient and the efforts made to prevent the permanent crippling of those who do not die. Unfortunately, more than half of those who avoid death suffer afterward from paralysis."

The Times goes on to say that the city and State authorities of New York are doing all they can, many physicians and nurses are busy caring for victims, whether at home or in hospital, and makes a plea that these workers be aided in all possible ways by citizens, saying, "those who obey sanitary laws should instruct neighbors who do not." Rules to stop the spread of the disease, issued by Health Commissioner Haven Emerson, of New York City, are given to the press as follows:

"PARENTS.—See that your children avoid indoor gatherings.

"APARTMENT- AND TENEMENT-HOUSE OWNERS.—See that enough cans are provided to seal every scrap of garbage. Houses where there has been infantile paralysis should be renovated the moment placards are removed. This means repainting or revarnishing, repapering, and scrubbing woodwork with hot water and washing-soda.

"JANITORS.—See that no rubbish or garbage is exposed to flies, and that premises are kept scrupulously clean.

"HOSPITALS.—Report suspected cases for immediate diagnosis after isolating them. They will be removed."

The New York *World* indorses the advice to call a doctor without delay in suspected cases, but it adds more reassuringly:

"The important thing to remember in the visitation of infantile paralysis is the remoteness of the danger.

"Among more than a million children of the ages threatened, sixty-seven cases in forty-five hours are almost too few to figure mathematically. A hundred times as many would be but a fraction of 1 per cent. Worried mothers look out on children swarming the streets without realizing that there may not be a case within miles. Deaths are few compared with those that daily occur from familiar diseases; fewer far than very hot weather might cause.

"Not to worry is the first precaution, the most important one; but there are others. As the contagion doubtless goes by contact or near approach, it may be a public duty to restrain the natural childish desire to go about among playmates wherever found, and to refrain from taking children on long, fatiguing trips. Cleanliness and care in diet need not be mentioned. They are obvious and should be usual in dealing with children."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MR. MUNSEY has found his place in the *Sun*.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

As we figure them out, the platforms of both parties just dare the women to get that vote.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

KING CONSTANTINE could advise Woodrow that there are more effective slogans than "He kept us out of war."—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

ROUMANIA will hesitate about going in until she sees whether Russia's drive this year is going to turn out the way it did last year.—*Binghamton Press*.

IF Mr. Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt tour the country together, as it is said they may, Mr. Hughes may as well make up his mind to get used to the upper berth.—*Ohio State Journal*.

WE look to that redoubtable enemy of nature-fakers, Colonel Roosevelt, to come out of retirement and denounce the writer of the head-line, "Bull Moose Sings Swan-Song."—*Chicago Daily News*.

PERSONAL NOTE.—Col. T. Roosevelt has returned from Armageddon.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

WITH all our horses sold to Europe, it is difficult to see how we can give Mexico a stable Government.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

ONE of the saddest of spectacles is that of Charles Evans Hughes attempting to appropriate the Roosevelt vocabulary.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

IT is interesting to note that Carranza released those prisoners just after the news leaked out that Roosevelt was raising a division.—*New York Sun*.

As for the insult to the flag in firing upon a Standard-Oil steamer, we believe Austria will hasten to make reparation before the price of gasoline goes higher.—*Grand Rapids Press*.

IT is reported that the Mexicans are preparing to shell the American motor-truck trail. They have spilled our blood. Now, if they spill our gasoline nothing can hold us back.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

LATIN AMERICA'S VIEW OF MEXICO

THE UNPOPULARITY of the United States among the Latin-American peoples has never been better exemplified than in the comments of their press upon the Mexican *imbroglio*. While the diplomats of the A. B. C. Powers, according to Mr. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, have been straining every nerve to bring about an understanding between Mexico and Washington, they are, we are told, firm in their contention that the sovereignty of Mexico must not be "violated" by the invasion of an armed force. Tho Latin-American diplomats are thus showing their good-will, almost all the editors indorse Carranza's famous phrase in his reply to the Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives when he announced that the United States was responsible for the present state of things "by its lack of tact in international affairs." The more responsible papers, especially those of the A. B. C. Powers, admit that Mexico has not been blameless in her conduct, yet the heart of practically the whole of Latin America beats with Mexico rather than with the United States. Nowhere is this more marked than in Cuba, from which, out of mere gratitude, we might have expected a more sympathetic feeling. The conservative newspapers, it is true, do display a certain lukewarm regret that the relations between the United States and Mexico are unfortunate, but the Liberal papers are frankly anti-American and do not hesitate to say so. For example, Mr. Orestes Ferrara, the Speaker of the Cuban House, concludes an editorial on American intervention in his paper, the *Heraldo de Cuba*, by saying:

A SOUTH-AMERICAN VIEW OF US.

"While the whole world is fighting, Uncle Sam continues to squeeze the blood out of it."

—*Sucesos* (Buenos Aires).

"Before a happening of such magnitude all the peoples of the American world should arise as one man to protest most solemnly. And of all these nations Cuba, because of her special position geographically and internationally with respect to the United States, should have been the first to pronounce her protest against the Yankees' aggression."

According to the Havana *Discusion* the attitude of the Washington Government is a "grave error," and "all the circles that are most friendly to the Republic of the North are agreed that the blow at Pan-Americanism that Uncle Sam is inflicting will result in most serious consequences." Turning to South America, we find a very similar point of view, and in the Argentine Republic, despite the cordial relations subsisting between that country and America, blood still seems to be thicker than water. Taking the Argentine press as a whole, the majority view seems to be that since the United States "cannot accomplish the purpose for which she entered Mexico, she should withdraw her troops," as the Buenos Aires *Diario* puts it. *La Prensa*, perhaps the most influential paper, not only in Buenos Aires, but in all South America, admits that Mexico is to a great extent at fault, but says that a war between the two countries would be the death-blow of Pan-Americanism. It continues:

"The triumph of the Pan-American policy is preferable to any advantage that could be gained by war. Such a war would be waged only to remove certain grievances of the United States which the Mexican people would take in hand themselves had not anarchy deprived them of their power to act. Upon the United States alone devolves the duty of avoiding war, as Mexico can not recognize this obligation because of its state of anarchy.

"In regard to the border situation, the United States must show impartiality, repress armed incursion, prevent the exportation of arms, and leave the Mexican factions to fight it out among themselves to a definite solution.

"The Argentine Republic and all South America would be happy if the United States could find a peaceful solution, saving American honor and civilization."

In Brazil we find marked sympathy with Mexico, but some of the more far-sighted papers in Rio de Janeiro blame her severely for allowing things to come to the present pass. Thus *O Paiz* says:

"It is certain that the use of force by the United States against Mexico would raise on the American continent the most vehement protestation. It is impossible to deny, also, that a painful impression is caused by the incorrigible turbulence of this Latin Republic, which defies with amazing blindness the dangers resulting from its madness, and which continues to despise all calls to reason and good sense, plunging toward criminal suicide into a fight which can be only fatal to her."

Another Rio paper, the *Gazeta de Noticias*, takes the United States to task for not having more sympathy with revolutions and revolutionaries, which, it considers, are natural concomitants of progress. It remarks that the United States has "not the right of police" on this continent, and proceeds:

"No country in the world, including the United States, has been able to go through its evolution or perfect itself without struggles and commotions more or less sanguinary. It is impossible to maintain that violence and a sanguinary spirit are exclusively Latin-American defects. It is more just, more sensible, to recognize in the sanguinary agitations of Latin America the inevitable stages in the political formation of her peoples. The severity and the contempt with which Washington looks upon the revolutions of the neighboring countries are neither just nor Christian."

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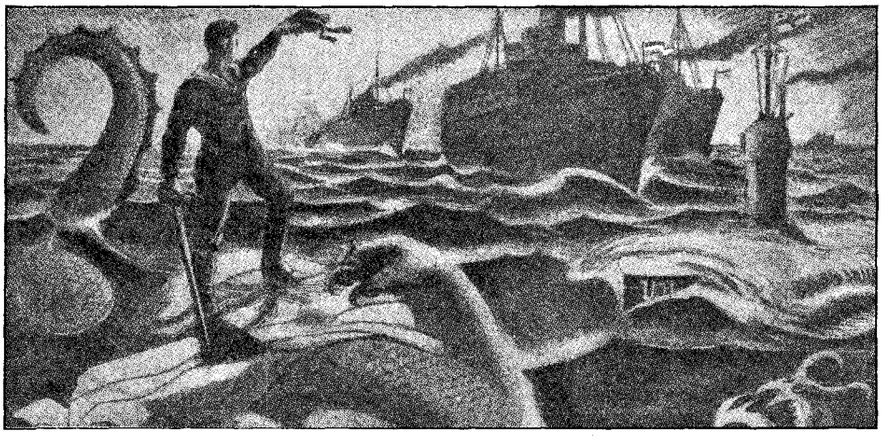
THE HELPLESS WHALE.

The German sailor harpoons the British leviathan.

—© *Der Brummer* (Berlin.)



AT LAST.

Michel has slain the British sea-dragon, and our ships proudly sail the blue.

—© *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

AFTER JUTLAND: AS GERMANY SEES IT.

WHAT GERMANY GAINED OFF JUTLAND

THE BRITISH VIEW that nothing was changed by the North-Sea naval battle is not admitted by their opponents. Four things were gained by Germany, say the papers of the Central Powers, when the British and the German fleets clashed off the coast of Jutland. First, they say, the legend of British invincibility on the sea was forever shattered; secondly, the British fleet was prevented from entering the Baltic; thirdly, there is increased solidarity in public opinion at home due to a somewhat unexpected German victory at sea; and fourthly, the more remote but very valuable political effects that must necessarily follow a British defeat. In discussing the first point the Berlin correspondent of the Budapest *Az Ujsag* writes:

"The old saying that the British fleet is invincible has been contradicted by the battle in the Skagerrack, where the mightiest fleet in the world suffered a terrible defeat, and with it the proud leviathans of the sea, each of them worth $40,000,000, wounded to death by the German torpedoes, sank to the bottom of the sea, taking with them the ancient glory of the British domination of the seas. The British fleet evaded the battle with German might on the sea as long as possible. Hiding in their bases, they never dared to come out whenever the German fleet went out to search for them. This time they were trapt, and had to give battle. The greatest blow at English prestige will open a new phase in the history of the world."

Captain Persius, the naval expert of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, believes that the British fleet was about to violate the neutrality of the Scandinavian countries and enter the Baltic in order to cooperate with the Russian fleet. He remarks:

"It would be interesting to learn what was the object which brought the English forces to the waters of the Skagerrack. Was the Baltic perhaps their destination? At the beginning of March Admiral Jellicoe exprest to some Russian journalists the hope that the time was not far distant when the British and Russian fleets would be operating together in the Baltic. Whether he meant the violation of Scandinavian neutrality can not be decided from his words. But it is evident that he exprest the hope that his ships would be given an opportunity to fight. This hope was fulfilled, but it can not be supposed that the manner of its fulfilment was welcome to the British Admiral."

The gain in solidarity produced by the North-Sea battle is vividly depicted by the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* when painting the picture of how the news was received in one of the remoter villages of northern Germany. Describing the celebrations that followed, the *Fremdenblatt* says:

"There was not a man who did not have one or two glasses to drink to the health of our boys in blue. We have celebrated many victories, but never have I seen such unmixed joy among our soldiers as on that day. They speak of the Russians with a laugh, and to be transferred to the Eastern front is regarded as a holiday. For the French they feel pity, even tho the French artillery 'shoots damned well.' But their eyes flash and their fists are clenched unconsciously when somebody speaks of the Britons. And now comes this glorious German victory on the element which the English thought to be their eternal heritage. That is something for our soldiers on the Verdun front. In quiet joy we welcomed the victories of our comrades over the Italians, and the constant advance of our infantry before Verdun was no surprize. But this unhoped-for victory of our sailors over haughty Albion we have celebrated like none before."

Coming now to the fourth, and ultimately most important, point, that of political effect, we find no less an authority than Count Ernst zu Reventlow arguing in the columns of the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, that those who favored an understanding with Great Britain, on the ground that Germany could never rival her in sea-power, are now silenced. It will be recalled that before the war there was a small but influential party which favored a *rapprochement* with England and opposed the policy of naval expansion upon the grounds that Germany could never equal Britain on the sea, and that constant additions to the Navy were a source of international irritation. Count zu Reventlow says this fallacy is now exposed, and continues:

"Great Britain's power and reputation, her political and economic life, have been based upon her navy, or, rather, her naval prestige. Great Britain, therefore, can not possibly acquiesce in her defeat, either for her own sake or for that of her Allies. The consequence is that the idea of an Anglo-German understanding is now relegated to limbo—a fact which we greet with a feeling of relief. The fight will now be continued with the utmost energy, and will necessarily lead to the employment of every possible weapon."

Count zu Reventlow experiences a "feeling of relief" that things must now be fought to a finish, as no reconciliation with Britain is possible. In this view he is joined by Count von Westarp, one of the Conservative leaders in the Reichstag, who, as reported by the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, thus laid his views before that body:

"Our firm opinion is that there is in this war no room for a compromise with England. England is the enemy who has raised up and is still keeping against us a world of enemies. We can expect from England's good-will nothing . . . for our national future. We must for the sake of a reconciliation with England abandon none of the war-aims which we have achieved by conquest, and which we deem it necessary to retain in the interests of our country. The only important thing is to weaken England's power and to strengthen our own to an extent that would allow us to impose peace upon England, willy-nilly, and to make her recognize our right to existence, our right to the future, our right to access to the world and to the world's oceans."

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THE REVOLT OF ARABIA

UNDILUTED JOY is the key-note of London comment on the reported revolt of the Grand Sherif of Mekka against the Sultan of Turkey, which has, as yet, received no confirmation from Turkish or German sources. As the greatest of the Moslem Powers, Great Britain rejoices that the Holy Cities of Islam and the port of Jedda have passed from Turkish control, for during the past two years her Mohammedan subjects have encountered great difficulty in making the pilgrimage to the holy places. The London *Daily Telegraph* emphasizes the importance of an independent Arabia in the Moslem world, and says:

"Toward the Grand Sherif we shall carry out a policy of friendly neutrality, helping him, should he desire it, to keep open the routes of pilgrimage, but carefully avoiding any interference with his supreme jurisdiction.

"The revolt is another evidence of German miscalculation of race-psychology. Berlin was confident she would be able to stir the Moslem world into revolt against the British Empire, as was evidenced by her efforts in Egypt and in India. The success of these efforts was insignificant, and the only result of her machinations has been to confront her ally, Turkey, with a new and formidable danger, for an Arab revolt confronts Turkish sovereignty at a vital point. Instead of a holy war against Great Britain, we are witnessing the outbreak of a serious war against German domination in Constantinople."

The motives which led the Grand Sherif to proclaim his independence are thus stated by the London *Morning Post:*

"We are informed from a reliable source that the rising against the Turks in Arabia is probably due to the wholesale executions of Mohammedan and Syrian notables and well-known ecclesiastical and religious leaders, and also to the fact that the Arabs are beginning to realize that the Turks have abdicated their position as protectors of Mohammedans and become vassals of Germany. The rising may thus have an important bearing on the war, especially as regards the participation of Turkey. With the Russians overrunning Mesopotamia and Armenia, and the outbreak of the rebellion in the Yemen, the pro-German counsels at Yildiz Kiosk may at last be forced to yield to the logic of facts."

The London *Times* is of the opinion that the Russian successes in Armenia are responsible for the outbreak at the present time, and it draws great comfort from the fact that Moslem opinion has not been "misled" by the fiasco at the Dardanelles. It proceeds:

"It is evidently the outcome of the Pan-Arab movement, which aims at the ejection of the Turks from the Arabian peninsula and the formation of a great confederation of Arab tribes. The rising has, however, a twofold character, for in addition to its political side it undoubtedly was stimulated by growing resentment among Mohammedans of German domination of Turkey. While Turkey remained free and independent most races professing the Mohammedan faith were content with her guardianship of the holy places. They looked up to Turkey as the last great Mohammedan State, a revered survival of the days when the sword of Islam won wide-spread domination in three continents; but German control of Constantinople meant in the end German control of the holy cities.

"When the road from Berlin to Constantinople was reopened last autumn after the overrunning of Servia and Turkish independence quickly died, Mohammedans began to feel that Turkey had finally forfeited the right to control Mekka and Medina and the pilgrimage of pious Moslems to these sacred spots. Nowhere was resentment more bitter than in Arabia and, according to report, in Mekka itself."

The Times, somewhat complacently, applauds the policy the French and British have adopted in Moslem affairs, and remarks:

"The Allies specifically announced early in 1915 that they would not interfere in Mohammedan questions of a religious character. They were wise to do so, for clearly events of this kind affecting the custody of the holy places of Islam will profoundly stir the whole Mohammedan world and may lead into very deep waters."

The possibility of an Arab revolt seems to have been recognized at Stamboul, where Arab nationalism has long been viewed as a menace. Thus we find Ahmud Sherif, writing in the Constantinople *Tanine*, before the revolt, urging vigorous measures in the Yamen:

"Interest compels us to use force and reconquer the Arab countries at the point of the sword. Let us not be hampered by gentle scruples, because they are of no avail, and because the Arab revival is imminent."

IN TRIPOLI.
The first of the lost provinces.
—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

IN INDIA.
The silken cord.
—© *Der Brummer* (Berlin).

THE REVOLTS IN ISLAM THAT DID NOT HAPPEN.

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GERMAN DISGUST AT TURKEY

THE VAST EXPENDITURE of German capital in Turkey is thought by some economists in the Fatherland likely to prove an unprofitable investment. For example, Professor Kurt Wiedenfeld warns the German people not to be too optimistic regarding the returns that the Ottoman Empire can be expected to yield after the war is over. His views are discust at some length in the columns of the Berlin *Deutsche Wirtschaftszeitung*, which broadly hints that the shrewd statesmen at Stamboul got more than they gave when they bound their country to the Central Empires with such strong bonds. This journal of economics paints a picture of Turkish resources that is by no means rosy. It says:

"We must admit that Turkey has not only no industry worth speaking of, but that even its agriculture is very primitive.

"Our whole importation can be summed up in a very few items: some $6,000,000 ran to tobacco, between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 for raisins, something over $2,000,000 in carpets, and about $500,000 or $600,000 is expended on opium, figs, hazelnuts, and some other smaller articles.

"Our exportation, mainly consisting of woolen goods, rails, and gunpowder, amount to a relatively small sum because we have no *en-masse* article to offer them. Our entire capital invested in Turkey, mainly in railroads, does not amount to $250,000,000. Let us not forget that the French investment is more than double our own. . . . . .

"We can not expect to import any cattle, the Turks having hardly enough for themselves. But the worst of all is the utter absence of adequate transportation. There are few seaports, and these few are in a truly Oriental state of neglect. The commerce in the great cities, such as Constantinople, Smyrna, Damascus, and Aleppo, has been mainly concentrated in the hands of non-Turks—Armenians, Greeks, Jews, and absolute strangers, among whom the English predominated. And let us play no ostrich policy; the French and English are still loved and respected by the Osmanlis, and our commercial success with the latter will depend not on political considerations, but on our capacity to outdo our rivals as manufacturers and traders."

The *Wirtschaftszeitung* then proceeds to outline what must be done in Turkey when peace comes, and it considers that—

"Germany, after the war, must therefore be very cautious in her new ventures of economic expansion. We must, first, thoroughly study the nature of the country and the psychology of the population whose *Kultur* has little in common with ours.

"A gigantic and expensive program lies before us: perfection of the railroad net, building of proper roads, improving of harbors and rivers, taking care of irrigation, canalization, draining of enormous swamps and marshes, opening of coal-, copper-, and iron-mines, of numerous banks, industrial schools, and exhibitions—in brief, we would have to remake the whole Turkish Empire before drawing any real profit therefrom."

This view of the resources of Turkey is confirmed by an article in the Jena *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv* on the effect of the war upon the economic life of Turkey. The writer, Mr. Gustav Herlt, is an authority on the subject, and he considers that a country which can be reduced to the plight that Turkey is now in, owing to the absolute cessation of her foreign commerce, is of but little use to the German people. Regarding the present state of affairs in the Ottoman Empire, he tells us that owing to the fact that no more wheat can be imported, bread has become scarce throughout the Empire, and that Constantinople especially is feeling the pinch. A similar situation exists as regards coal and petroleum, and as the only coal in the country, that mined at Heraclea, is entirely consumed by the fleet, the lack of fuel is a serious problem. Mr. Herlt expresses some doubt that the German-Turkish alliance will survive the war, but if it does, he predicts that German development will be impeded by the ultra-nationalistic tendencies of the Young Turk party, who, he expects, will object to any adequate measures of foreign control without which the development of Turkish resources will be impossible. This difficulty applies particularly to Mesopotamia, where, he considers, the vast irrigation works, which can turn the now arid lands into a productive paradise, can only be effected by large importations of foreign labor.

THE ORDER OF MERIT.

TURKEY—"And is *this* all the compensation I get?"
—*De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam).

UNRECOGNIZABLE.

THE TURK—"I don't know whether you recognize me; I used to be 'The Sick Man of Europe.'"
—© *Ulk* (Berlin).

ESTIMATES OF TURKEY—SLIGHTLY DIVERGENT.

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE PRICE OF DRINKS

NOT IN MONEY, but in life. Every drink you take shortens your life twenty-five minutes, thinks Dr. Edwin F. Bowers, who writes on this subject in *The American Magazine* (New York, June). Are drinks worth twenty-five minutes apiece? he asks. This is the price to a steady buyer. No monthly statements are issued, but the bill is sure to come in. Dr. Bowers bases his estimate of the price of drinks in minutes on statistics gathered and published by the Association of Life-Insurance Presidents, these statistics being founded upon a report of two million cases, tabulated from the records of American and Canadian life-insurance companies in the past twenty-five years. Mr. Arthur Hunter, chairman of the central bureau, Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation, claims that the span of human life is reduced four to six years as a result of the use of alcohol. Dr. Bowers goes on:

"In other words, consistent users of alcoholic drinks die six years younger than they should. Also, one-time consistent drinkers, who 'reformed' before they took out life-insurance policies, have an average expectation of life four years less.

"Poetic justice makes saloon-keepers and liquor-dealers suffer maximum loss of life, for those connected with the sale and manufacture of liquor, especially hotel proprietors and saloon-keepers who attend their own bars, either occasionally or regularly, have their longevity reduced on an average of about six years because of their occupation.

"The men who use alcoholics daily, but not to excess, Mr. Hunter divides into two groups:

"(*a*) Those who take two glasses of beer or one glass of whisky a day.

"(*b*) Those who take more than that, but are not 'excessive' drinkers.

"The expert's investigation disclosed that the mortality in the second group was 50 per cent. higher than in the first. Also, the New York Mutual Life-Insurance Company, from 1875 to 1899, found that among insured abstainers the death-rate was but 78 per cent. of the expected rate; among non-abstainers it was 96 per cent.

"On the basis of their statistics, insurance-men calculate that if Russia, for instance, persists in banishing all alcoholic beverages from within its borders, more than a million lives will be saved to that awakened country within the next ten years.

"In compiling statistics along this line one must consider the persons who, prompted by the white maggots of despair that crawl in the brains of alcoholics, escape the oppression of circumstances by killing themselves. According to the United States mortality reports 23 per cent. of the suicides in the United States are directly traceable to intemperance. Between 1900 and 1908, it is estimated, 11,986 alcohol addicts died by their own hands.

"It is conceded, even by conservatives, that between sixty thousand and seventy thousand persons die annually in this country from the effects of alcohol. In other words, 8.4 per cent. of the entire number of deaths in the United States are due to this dangerous protoplasmic poison—this degenerator of brain- and tissue-cells. To be exact, E. Bonnell Phelps . . . claims that 65,897 deaths per year are directly due to the use of alcoholic liquors. This estimate signifies one adult death every eight minutes, or, in other words, one man in every seven and one-half who die in the United States dies because of drink.

"The claim is made also that, of the one thousand deaths among drinkers, four hundred and forty, or nearly one-half, are due to alcohol. Applying these figures to the continental United States, more than 680,000 deaths a year (both directly and indirectly) can be charged to the killing power of the white poison. This is exclusive of the mortality in our possessions, which would bring the total up to 725,000 per year. Which means that alcohol is bludgeoning our people out of existence at the rate of two thousand per day."

If we agree, further, Dr. Bowers goes on to say, that alcohol is the chief factor in a host of diseases, as is generally conceded to be the case, it might almost seem as tho we have underestimated, rather than overestimated, alcoholic mortality. To quote further:

"Dr. Alphonse Bertillon, chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics in Paris—world-renowned as the originator of the famous Bertillon system of measurement—has given as his opinion that alcohol may well be called the principal contributing cause of tuberculosis. Supporting this contention, he cites the mortality statistics of one hundred thousand men of all ages, which show the death-rate among abstainers to be less than half that of alcohol-users—21.8 per cent. among alcoholic patients, as against 9.9 per cent. among abstainers.

"In two large cities in the East, studies of death from pneumonia educed the significant fact that in patients under fifty years of age from 65 to 70 per cent. of those mortally stricken had an alcoholic history.

"Furthermore, Professor Kraepelin insists that not only is alcohol the immediate cause of approximately a third of all his cases of mental disease in Munich, but that in a large series of pathological conditions—including paralysis, epilepsy, and arteriosclerosis—it is the chief factor, and one of the most important causes of degeneracy. . . . . .

"Beer, the kind that made Munich famous, played the heavy villain in the tragedy of these wrecked lives, altho 40 per cent. of the victims drank schnapps as well.

"In this country the ratio is slightly lower, but high enough, in all conscience. For it is definitely established that fully 30 per cent. of the men and 10 per cent. of all women admitted to State hospitals in the United States are suffering from conditions brought about, directly or indirectly, through alcohol.

"The fact that our prisons are filled with drink-victims graduated into criminality is getting to be generally known. It is given striking first-hand corroboration, however, by a recent act of prisoners in the Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary. In a petition signed by 1,008 of their 1,478 total, praying the legislature to abolish the manufacture and sale of liquors they ascribed 70 per cent. of all crime to its use. This was based on a personal canvass of the inmates."

Now we reach the piece of calculation that tries to reckon the exact number of minutes sheared off each human existence by each potation. It was figured out in Denmark:

"The Danes, who have a passion for tabulation and statistics second only to the Germans, have proved the very interesting and significant fact that every pint of brandy a steady drinker takes shortens his life by eleven hours, and the average drink he consumes curtails his earthly sojourn by an average of twenty-five minutes.

"The method of arriving at these astonishing results is simplicity itself. The Governmental commission sent to all Danish physicians a request for information concerning deaths among adults occurring in their practise for one year, with especial reference as to whether or not the cause of these deaths could be traced to drink. Only such cases were credited to alcohol as were admittedly drink-engendered.

"Answers were received concerning 4,309 dead men and 4,280 women—a trifle over one-third of the mortality in Denmark for that particular year.

"The tabulation of these reports shows that there was, as *Hamlet* observed, something rotten in the State of Denmark. For 23 per cent. of male deaths and 3 per cent. of mortality among the females were shown to have been caused by the misuse of alcohol. So the Danish statisticians got a sheet of paper and a stubby pencil and did some figuring.

"This was the problem: If all these alcohol deaths were eliminated from the total, the average longevity of a man of twenty would rise from forty-five and four-tenths to forty-nine and three-tenths years; and of a woman from forty-seven and five-tenths to forty-eight and one-tenth—respectively three and nine-tenths and six-tenths years—which, by the way, is slightly

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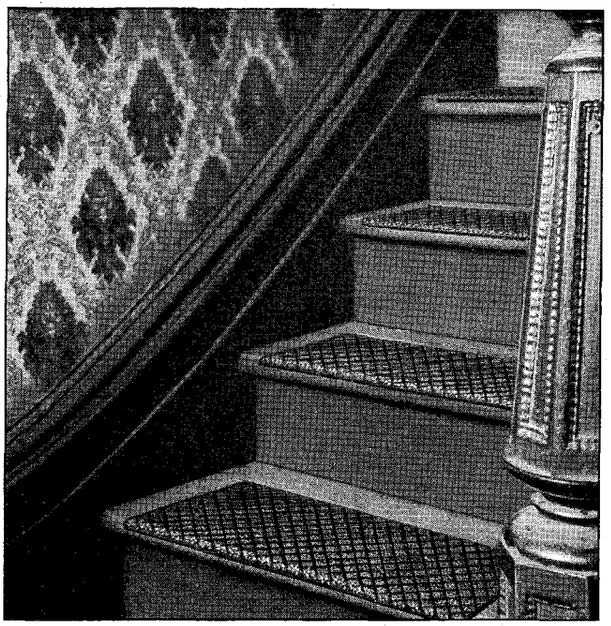


Worn steps properly repaired by use of approved antislip treads.

Concrete steps with approved antislip tread inserts.

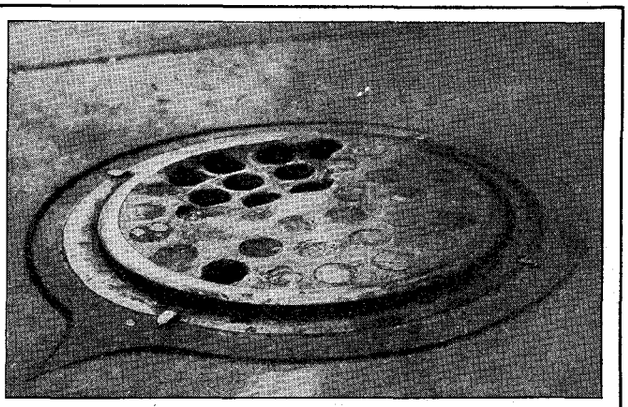
WHERE THE STEPPER NEED NOT SLIP.

less than our American insurance experts have found in their recent investigations concerning this matter.

"Given these figures, and using the per capita consumption of alcohol in Denmark as a divisor, the results proved, as we have seen, that every pint of brandy consumed steals eleven hours out of a man's normal expectation of life, and every pint of beer drunk cheats him out of approximately twenty-five minutes of earthly activity."

SLIPPING AND TRIPPING

MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE for a man to slip or trip and you will cut out a very large proportion of accidents, industrial and other. "Slipping and tripping" do not figure largely as causes in the tables of accident, but they are the starting-points from which serious injuries and fatalities spring. An ordinary loss of balance may be unattended with serious results, but, on the other hand, it may throw one down-stairs, off a moving car, into machinery in operation, or against a live wire. The primary cause of death or injury in these cases is not a fall, the operation of a machine, or an electric discharge; it is the condition that made the victim slip or trip—an oily floor, a plate of smooth metal, a tool carelessly thrown down. In a pamphlet published by the Philadelphia Local National Safety Council, embodying a paper presented to that body at the Franklin Institute on March 20 last, Mr. H. Weaver Mowery, a safety engineer, treats slipping and tripping as "the most serious public and industrial hazard." Writes Mr. Mowery, in substance:



A SLIPPERY COAL-HOLE COVER.

Such covers and similar tread-surfaces cause many casualties.

"While it has been difficult to get data that are conclusive, yet there are available some facts which tend to show that a certain type of hazard is causing more casualties than result from belts, pulleys, set-screws, shafting, ladders, gears, elevators, cranes, planers, and jointers, all combined. More casualties than from almost any other public or industrial hazard are caused by slipping and tripping. And yet less effort has been directed toward the elimination of this type of hazard than has been given to each of the above-mentioned hazards which, combined, are less productive of casualties.

"Many casualties having slipping and tripping as their promoting cause are frequently classified under other headings. If a person working around power-driven machinery slips and gets caught, losing a finger or his life, the casualty is often classified wrongly as 'from unguarded machinery.' Out of seventy-four cases of 'gear accidents' reported to one insurance company, four were caused through slipping or falling into gears.

"The same conditions were noted in an electrical-casualty list. Of thirty-five serious 'electrical-shocks' casualties, four were caused by 'slipping against live parts,' and of these two were fatal.

"Statisticians seem to be aware of the discrepancies in the older records. The more recent records show proportionately a great many more casualties from slipping and tripping than are the case in the older records. Recently I was given a list of casualties in certain properties comprising railway, gas, electric-light and power, and hydroelectric plants. The corporation operating these plants is fortunate in having a progressive safety supervisor who works things out to a definite conclusion. In the thirty-four properties concerned, 20 per cent. of the total casualties were caused by slipping and tripping, and resulted in 20 per cent. of the total lost time. This record is accurate and may be taken as a true index of the real seriousness of the slipping and tripping hazard.

"There are several other noteworthy features in the records. For instance, in 1915 there was a reduction from 1914 in total accidental fatalities of about 16½ per cent. No doubt this is due to the 'safety-first' agitation, which has been quite strenuous in New York. The reduction is apparent in all classes except automobiles, subway, and elevated railroads, which increased. In surface-car fatalities there has been a steady decrease from 131 in 1908 to 41 in 1915, due largely to near-side stop, stepless cars, and other improvements in car design and operation.

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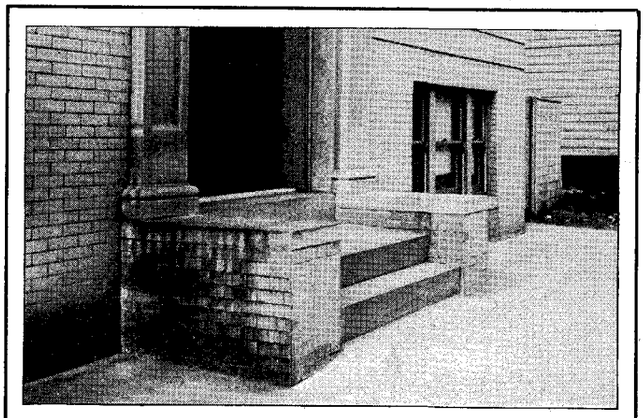
Automobile fatalities, still on the increase, are again in the lead. The next is 'falls on stairs and sidewalks.' These might be called slipping and tripping fatalities, for over half of them were caused directly by slipping. In the four years just past there were 625 recorded fatalities in Manhattan from this source alone. In 1914 and 1915 there was a total of 298 from slipping, tripping, etc., on stairs and sidewalks, while the total for the same period from elevators, fires, and surface-cars combined was only 283.

"In a certain large New York office-building there was an average of nearly four accidents per week for a long period, caused while people were getting on and off elevator-cars. Many people would blame such accidents on the carelessness of the injured. Many of us have got on and off elevators thousands of times without injury, and it may seem that carelessness might be blamed for the injuries that do occur. But in this particular case the superintendent of the building finally was induced to install, at all floor-landings, a strip of antislip material, about 18 inches wide, along the entire bank of elevators. Since then there has not been a single reported fall. The uneven stopping at floor-levels, speed, and volume of the traffic remain approximately the same except for a slight increase in the volume. Material conditions were made safe, and now the people get on and off the elevator-cars without injury."

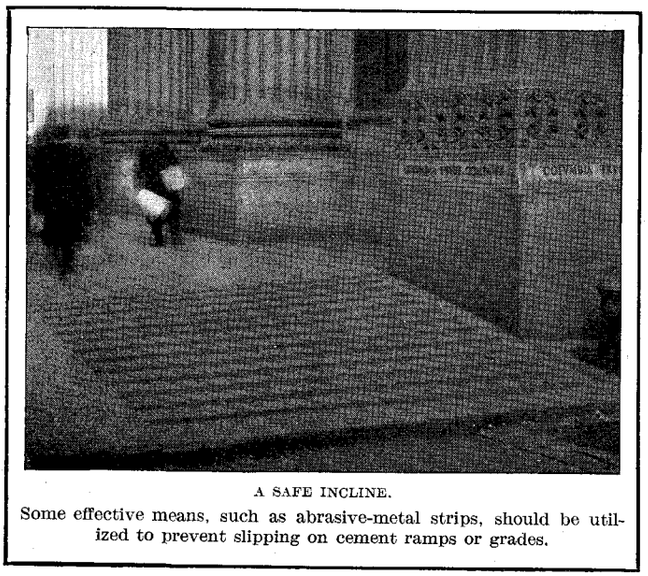
DANGEROUS CONCRETE STEPS.
They are especially vicious hazards to life and limb if they do not have nosing overhang and antislip treads.

These facts convince the writer that if a systematic effort were made to prevent slipping and tripping, a large proportion of accidents now classified in other ways would disappear: Antislip material instead of smooth metal on stairways; sure footholds for workmen in place of cast-iron or steel plates; safe scaffolding during building operations; walks clear of obstructions; the prompt removal of snow and ice, as well as of water, mud, and oil—all these things are safety-measures against a slip or a trip that may be only the starting-point for a serious accident. Antislip clauses are now embodied in the New York State Labor Law, the New York City Building Code, the Pennsylvania safety standard for foundries, the specifications of the National Fire Protection Association, and other similar laws and regulations. We close this antislip discussion with an appropriate anecdote:



A DEADLY SLOPE.
A man was killed here by slipping on the incline at the foot of the steps, falling backward and crushing his skull on the sharp step-edge.

"Quite frequently recognition of the seriousness of a hazard is brought about only through sad experience. The engineers of one of the largest public-utility corporations in the vicinity of New York did not consider it worth while to bother with antislip treads in place of the usual slippery iron and steel trench-covers, floor-plates, door-saddles, stair-treads, etc. One day the vice-president, who is a very active man, came out of his office in a hurry. In making a slight turn into the corridor his foot slipt on a door-saddle. He had a nasty fall. While he was laid up he must have tumbled again—this time to the necessity of eliminating slipping hazards in his plants. When he returned a vigorous and successful campaign against that hazard was instituted, and now there are no slipping accidents in their casualty reports."



A SAFE INCLINE.
Some effective means, such as abrasive-metal strips, should be utilized to prevent slipping on cement ramps or grades.

NEW PAPER-WOODS—Satisfactory wood-pulp can be made from several woods heretofore little known. A Government bulletin just issued contains seventy samples of such paper manufactured by different processes, chiefly from woods heretofore practically unused for this purpose. We quote from a press bulletin of the Forest Service:

"It is pointed out that the spruce forests of the country are threatened with exhaustion and that the cost of spruce pulpwood has steadily increased. If the price of news-print paper is to be kept at a reasonable figure, say the experts, more efficient methods of converting spruce into pulp must be developed or cheaper woods substituted for it. The method of manufacturing ground-wood pulp has changed very little since its introduction into this country in 1867. It was with the idea of developing new methods and improving the old that tests were undertaken at the Forest Service laboratories at Wausau and Madison, Wisconsin. As a result, the relation of the different steps in the manufacturing process to each other has been definitely established and the merits of each treatment determined. The paper made from new woods was given a practical try-out by two large newspapers with satisfactory results. The tests showed that eleven new woods give promise of being suitable for the production of news-print paper, while a number of others will produce manila paper and box-boards. Most of these woods are confined to the West, while the ground-wood industry now obtains the bulk of its raw material from the East. It is thought that pulp-making plants must eventually move to points where they can obtain a plentiful supply of wood and an abundance of cheap water-power, two prime requisites in the business. The experts say that because the national forests contain immense quantities of the suitable

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woods and abundant opportunities for power development, they will undoubtedly play an important part in the future of the wood-pulp industry."

ANTITOBACCO EXAGGERATIONS

THE GOOD that might be accomplished by antitobacco reformers is largely nullified by the "ridiculous, ill-founded conclusions" to which many of them are led by their processes of thought—so we are assured by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York). The consideration of scientific information, he says, is more or less neglected by those whose earnestness compels them to view things in an abnormal way. He illustrates his remarks with the following quotation from a recent communication:

"I repeat, hot nicotine fumes (tobacco-smoking) inflame membranes, thereby increasing temperature constantly above normal 20 to 25 per cent.—a low fever—destroying tissue of the human flesh, baking the roots of the hair, causing baldness and premature grayness—whiteness; spreading the pupil of the eye, impairing the eyesight; also impairing the hearing. This is not all by half, directly and indirectly, that tobacco-smoking (hot nicotine fumes) does to human health."

Upon this the editor proceeds to comment as follows:

"Arguments based upon such theories are hardly provocative of faith in the integrity of the antismoking crusader. Undoubtedly, it is such ridiculous, ill-founded conclusions that do most to prevent any good being derived from the effort of overzealous reformers. When will those who seek to correct personal habits realize that it is in the abuse of most things that the evil is found, not in their reasonable use? There is hardly anything associated with life or living that is not subject to abuse. Some day those moved to save their fellows from excesses will awaken to the fact that success lies not in extravagant denunciation, but in education."

An attack on tobacco which would seem to make it the decisive factor in the European War appears in an article contributed to *The Medical Times* (New York, April), by Dr. D. H. Kress, of Washington, D. C. We may not know exactly why the Gallipoli expedition failed or why the Turk placed his heel on the British neck at Kut-el-Amara, but if Dr. Kress is correct in telling us that the average British recruit is physically weak and intellectually feeble, owing to his addiction to cigarets, possibly we need not push our investigations further. Nor are we in a position to crow over John Bull, for Dr. Kress warns us that we are rapidly getting into the same box. Perhaps those machine guns that got jammed at Columbus were manipulated by cigaret-smokers! Dr. Kress fails to tell us how the Germans and Turks take their tobacco. That would be as valuable to know as the brand of whisky consumed by General Grant, with which Lincoln desired to acquaint his other generals. Writes Dr. Kress:

"General Lyttleton, in referring to the present recruits of the [British] Army and Navy, says they 'are physically immature and of an exceedingly low order of intelligence.' And Surgeon-General Sir W. D. Cubbins, in his annual report on the health of the home Army, in calling attention to the prevalent use of cigarets, said: 'In the interest of the Army as well as the individual soldier, this habit must be greatly checked.'

"A cable message from London, received by the Chicago *Tribune*, stated: 'The cigaret is playing havoc with the British Army, and if something is not done soon Great Britain will be defended, or rather left undefended, by a collection of weak-minded and weak-bodied youths, capable of no real effort of any kind. . . . The chief disposition of most of the recruits seems to be to hunt some place to lie down and rest. When in former days the recruits ran the sentries and raised all sorts of trouble, they now dodge the non-commissioned officers and go to sleep.'"

It will be remembered that last April we quoted in these columns an article by Dr. Albert H. Burr, in which he asserted that the longer lives of women, which the census seems to establish beyond controversy, are due to their abstinence from tobacco. But according to Dr. W. K. Beatty, Deputy Chief of the Division of Sanitation in the city of Manila, P. I., Dr. Burr's is one of the "ill-founded conclusions," condemned above by *American Medicine*. Dr. Beatty writes to THE DIGEST to say that in the Philippines, where women are longer-lived than elsewhere, if anything, they are almost universally users of tobacco. He says in his letter:

"I have made an exhaustive survey of vital statistics for the Philippine Islands with results that tend in my mind completely to controvert the results apparently hastily arrived at by Dr. Burr, who in his article has not been sufficiently explicit. For instance, he admits that 'this ratio in favor of the males steadily increases for each succeeding five-year group with only two slight exceptions, up to fifty years, when it reaches a maximum in the group fifty to fifty-four inclusive, showing a ratio of 1,000 females to 1,183 males.' Yet he fails to make an analysis of this; he fails to tell the public that the higher ratio of deaths for females up to forty-five years of age, or thereabouts, is due to the child-bearing period, and that after the menopause has been passed this danger is eliminated entirely; he also fails to state that, while women are everywhere engaged in gainful pursuits, as a general rule only work of a light nature is entered into, and also that, taking everything in the large, men are still trying to make the living for the family in whatever manner possible—that the male is up to the time of his death bearing the burden of dangerous work for a livelihood, and that as a general rule his life is not a protected one, guarded from danger.

"Statistics are at my command, but as they are at any one's disposal it is not worth while to quote them; they will be furnished by any Government Health Office upon request. Sufficient only to state that while in the main Dr. Burr's facts are correct that tobacco has any influence upon shortening life, I am not convinced, and would prefer better proofs. In the Philippine Islands women probably use tobacco to the same extent as men, or to a greater extent, and yet the number of females reaching ages over ninety is greatly in excess of that of males. If tobacco tends to shorten life, how is this explained?

"The fact of the matter is that the remaining old people, at least in the Philippines, have all their lives from a very tender age been constant users of tobacco; this is far from a proof that tobacco tends to prolong life, but at the same time it neither proves nor disproves the influence of tobacco upon longevity. Nothing is proved except perhaps that tobacco is a very mild sedative; or that tobacco-users are normally rather more prone (from having received stronger bodies from healthy ancestors) to indulge in excesses than those receiving a sub-normal inheritance. I think it *is* a general observation that what we term 'sensible people'—people of the general run, who are not following any especial fad—are the really long-lived ones."

OUR CHEWING-GUM BILL—The chewing-gum habit has cost the American people for chicle alone nearly $35,000,000 in the last ten years, or almost five times as much as we paid Russia for Alaska, according to figures furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Says a writer in *The Druggists' Circular* (New York, June):

"Normally our annual imports of chicle amount to 7,000,000 pounds, for which we pay about $2,500,000 in the countries of origin, and to which must be added customs duties in our own ports of about $750,000. Imports of chicle-gum during the fiscal year 1915 were as follows: From Mexico, 2,187,000 pounds; from Canada, 2,181,000 pounds; from British Honduras, 1,139,000 pounds; from Venezuela, 952,000 pounds; from the Central-American republics, 26,000 pounds; from all other countries, 5,000 pounds. Chicle is not produced in Canada, but large quantities from other British possessions are handled through the Dominion. In 1913 the total imports of the gum amounted to 13,759,000 pounds, and that is the record importation for any one year. In 1915 the total was 6,500,000 pounds. Chicle is the dried milky juice of the sapodilla-tree, which is one of the large family of tropical trees known as bully-trees. Some of the gum is used as a substitute for gutta-percha, but the bulk of it is used in the manufacture of chewing-gum."

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RINGING IN THE EARS

THE VICTIMS who suffer from persistent ringing or buzzing in the ears—*tinnitus* is the Latin name given to the affection by physicians—are by no means under a mental illusion. They need not fear that their minds are affected. They have really an auditory sensation; it would not be too much to say that they actually "hear something," provided we are allowed to frame our definitions to suit. The sensation is not, of course, due to sound-vibration from without, as normal audition is, but to diseased conditions within; and altho the physician is not yet prepared to state definitely just in what these conditions consist, he is well enough acquainted with them to treat them, and in some cases to remove them. All this we are told by Dr. Ben C. Gile, writing in *The Volta Review* (Washington). Says Dr. Gile:

"When one experiences tinnitus of some kind—for example, a bell-like ringing—his brain has a concept of this particular sound in consequence of an auditory perception. This perception is not imaginary, but actual. Like other auditory perceptions, it results from sensations affecting the terminals of the auditory nerve. It is often called a delusion, but this is wholly incorrect; for the word delusion implies mental disorder, and here nothing of the sort is present. In fact, tracing the process from the psychic concept back to the sensation affecting the auditory nerve, all the steps are normal and can not be distinguished from those taken when there is an external source for the vibrations.

"The occurrence of the sensation is the break in our chain of normal sequences. The sensation is not caused, as it should be, by vibration from without, but by something else which takes the place of such vibration. Regarding this matter, our pathology is involved in doubt. We know indeed that certain toxins, and even certain drugs, will produce subjective auditory sensations; but we do not know their mode of operation. . . . The fact that certain diseases and certain drugs incite subjective sensations is a guide-post directing us to preventative and remedial measures. . . . . .

"Tinnitus aurium, as we see it in practise, is often accompanied by pain and by deafness more or less pronounced; but these are usually coexisting troubles, with little causal connection one way or the other. Whether present alone or conjoined with other disorders, tinnitus may exist in a number of types. Some of these are peculiar, but the great majority are reproductions of familiar sounds. Among the most common are bell-ringing, the rumble of wheels, the buzzing of a saw, the wind's whistle, and the murmur of ocean-waves. The pitch of these sounds may change in a marked degree and also suddenly; one moment the tone may be low and the next higher by several octaves, and *vice versa;* but when the affection has become chronic there is rarely any alteration in the sound's identifying characteristics—bell-ringing continues as bell-ringing; rumbles and murmurs continue to be perceived without notable variation. This is one of the sinister features of the affection, for in time the monotonous repetition of identical sounds becomes nearly intolerable; any sort of change would be a relief.

"Tinnitus has a wide range of intensity extending from slight and very brief attacks to those in which the noise is permanently present during waking hours and is seldom banished from consciousness, even by intense mental preoccupation. In this respect it is worse than many chronic pains, which, altho not removed, are liable to be forgotten temporarily when the mind is engrossed by intense thinking."

As to the curability of tinnitus, Dr. Gile believes that in its acute forms it can nearly always be removed by judicious treatment. Even in chronic cases there is encouragement. Many persons of middle age who have had tinnitus for years despite earnest and persistent efforts to find a cure have abandoned hope, but the writer believes that many of these are curable. The great progress made by otology in recent years, he thinks, justifies a hopeful prognosis in many cases which formerly were regarded as incurable. He concludes:

"To sufferers from tinnitus relief and cure are the matters of paramount interest, and they should heed the admonition that they are not proper subjects for self-medication or domestic treatment. . . . Whatever plausible reasons laymen may have for treating some diseases, they should not meddle with the ear. It is a very sensitive and delicate organ, peculiarly liable to serious injury through the manipulations of men and women ignorant of its anatomy, functions, and pathology. Judicious treatment is most important, but it is better to let ear-troubles alone than to seek the aid of Aunt Samantha or take the advice of some officious neighbor."

WHAT IS INSTINCT?

IS INSTINCT a step on the path leading up to intelligence, or is it a different thing altogether? Even man, the reasoning animal, does certain things instinctively; and they are not things that are done best under the control of reason. If we had to argue that air was necessary to life every time we took a breath, we should hardly have time for any other activity. Here instinct is far more efficient than reason, just as it is when we close the eyelids to guard the eye against danger. No reasoning process could make one perform the act more quickly or effectively. Are the "instinctive" acts of animals and insects of this character? Have they been evolved because under existing conditions they can be performed more efficiently than if a reasoning process had intervened? If so, instinct is not "rudimentary reason"—a view of it said by a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, May 27) to be "still prevalent among biologists," altho he would have us accept his bare assertion of this fact. He goes on:

"Professor Bergson, a pioneer critic and opponent of this interpretation, regards it as a legacy from the doctrine of Aristotle, who saw in vegetative, instinctive, and rational life three successive degrees of one and the same tendency, whereas they are, in his own opinion, 'three divergent directions of an activity that has split up as it grew,' the difference between them being one of kind, not merely of degree. The fact that we may all agree in regarding man as the masterpiece of nature hardly justifies the conclusion that all organisms are to be appraised in terms of their approximation to the human type. Evolution is too vast and multiform a process to be fitly comprest within the conception of a linear process; there is much to be said for Bergson's contention that in the plant, the animal, and man, life reveals itself as a trichotomy, branching off at its outset in three main directions, and further subdividing in pursuit of many diverse goals. In Mr. N. C. Macnamara's 'Instinct and Intelligence,' . . . the traditional view of instinct as a stage on the ascent toward reason is tacitly assumed, and the capacity for intelligent behavior shown to increase with every advance toward the higher complexity and specific mechanism of the nervous system characteristic of man. This view is, we gather, indorsed by Col. Kenneth Macleod in an able paper on Instinct and Reason, contributed to the April number of *The Caledonian Medical Journal.* Colonel Macleod even stigmatizes as a fallacious abstraction 'the radical distinction commonly postulated between instinct and reason.' Bergson's contention is that neither instinct nor reason is met with in experience in their purity, and that there is always an element of rationality in 'instinct,' of instinct in 'reason,' and we are inclined to support the author of 'L'Évolution Créatrice' in making the distinction one of kind, not degree. If a generalization might be ventured, it would be that the typical instinctive act finds the means through the end, the typical rational act the end through the means. It is questionable whether the definition as 'instinctive' of actions intelligently learned and become by force of habit automatic may not have prejudiced the issue, for many truly instinctive actions reveal an almost transcendent precision and complexity, and yet can not be ascribed, either from an evolutionary point of view or from that of immediate inception, to intelligence as commonly understood. Nor is it easy to believe that the power of instinctive reaction in its higher and more complex manifestations can have been built up piecemeal out of tentative reactions, under the sole guidance of natural selection. . . . A *caveat* must be entered against the assumption that instinct is in itself and in its own sphere nothing more than we find it in ourselves. For there are good grounds for suspecting that we have developed reason not by the perfection but at the expense of instinct. And that being so, the elucidation of the problem of instinct should be sought not so much by the study of man or of the higher mammalia as by that of organisms in which its guidance is, if not unmixed, at any rate predominant."

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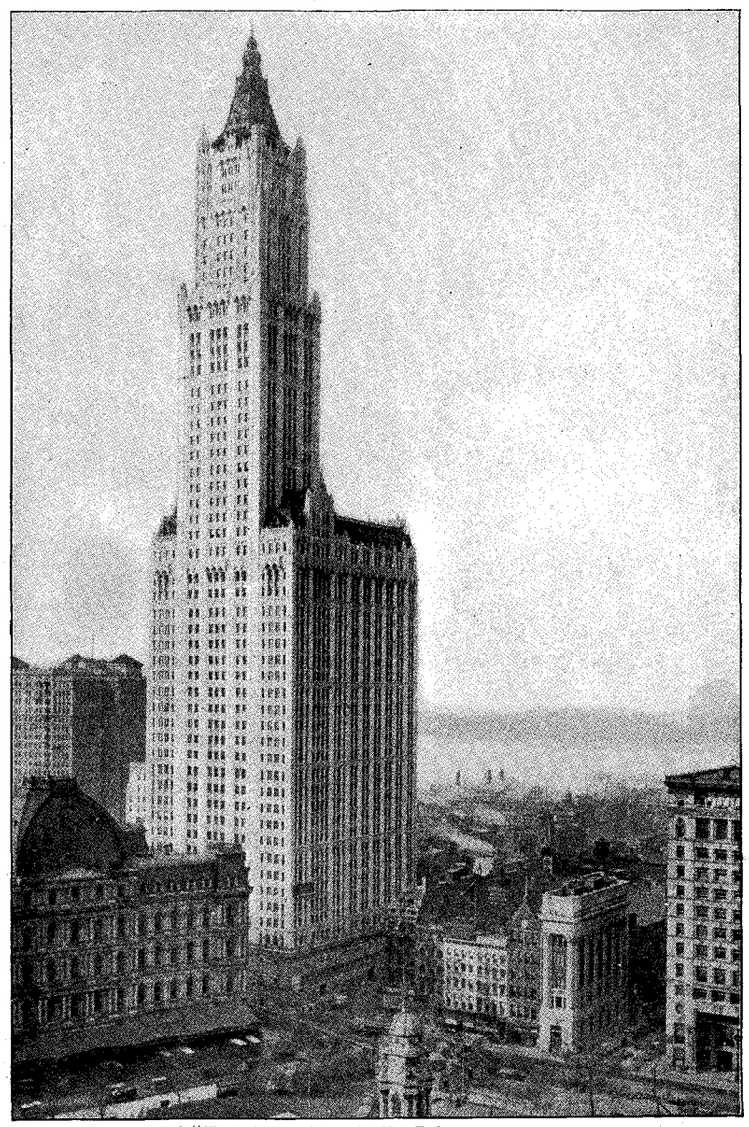
LETTERS - AND - ART

THE PERIOD OF THE SKY-SCRAPER

THE SKY-SCRAPER IS SO COMMON in our great cities that it is sometimes hard to believe it has not always been with us. Nevertheless, it is but a youth of twenty-five. To be exact, we should say twenty-five and two. "The steel skeleton was really born in 1889," says Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, of Columbia University, "but the year 1891 saw it accepted as more than a mere experiment, and we may say that from that year dates its definitive adoption in American architecture." Professor Hamlin surveys, in *The Architectural Record* (July), the achievements of this quarter of a century, giving a preliminary glance at the preceding quadrennium, stimulated by the Centennial Exposition of 1876, from the "abysmal depths" to which architecture had sunk in the Civil-War period. That was the maturing period of Richardson, Hunt, Post, McKim, Mead & White, Ware, and others. But since 1891 there have been a hundred capable architects, says this authority, to ten of the preceding period. "The actual achievement has been vastly greater than in the preceding quarter-century; its average performance is vastly superior, its greater masterpieces undoubtedly surpass those of that earlier time; the general public taste has notably risen to a higher level. But the earlier enthusiasm has largely evaporated. The requirements laid upon the architect have enormously increased the complexity of his task, and the struggle of competition has become intense beyond the limits of a generous and enthusiastic emulation." The influence of the steel structure may account for much of this, the writer regarding it as "the fourth of the great structural advances which have given architecture really new resources." These are the four:



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Architectural Record," New York.

THE TOWER O'ERTOPPING ALL.

Among the "omnipresent and insistent, the most conspicuous, revolutionary, and American architectural product of the last twenty-five years," the Woolworth building, designed by Cass Gilbert, rears its 750 feet above them all.

"The Roman vault for the first time made vastness of unencumbered space attainable. The Gothic ribbed vault and flying arch and buttress created the masonry skeleton and made possible the majestic loftiness and airy lightness of the medieval cathedral: another new architecture was created. The metallic truss, developed toward the middle of the last century, permitted a wholly new spaciousness and lightness of construction: our vast exhibition-halls, train-houses, and armories would have been impossible without it; again a new architecture came into existence, hardly recognized as a new architecture. The steel skeleton, the last of the four developments, has brought into being a new loftiness and lightness of construction; it has freed architecture from the limitations of massive walls which had for ages kept it from soaring otherwise than in the frail and beautiful but practically useless form of the spire. We have not yet solved the problem of the ideal artistic treatment of the sky-scraper, but we have gone a long way toward it; and meanwhile our architecture has been endowed with wholly new resources and possibilities."

By way of presenting the progress made in building in the last twenty-five years, Professor Hamlin calls to mind some of the most noted buildings of the preceding quarter century:

"It is most instructive to read the late Montgomery Schuyler's 'American Architecture,' published in 1892. The notable buildings described in this book were various works of Mr. Richardson: the three Vanderbilt houses in New York, insurance-buildings in Minneapolis and St. Paul, a number of Romanesque houses in those cities and in Chicago: not much else. Mr. Richardson's death in 1886 was not yet so far in the past that his influence had wholly lost its power; but Mr. Schuyler notes how personal to him were the excellences of his work, and deplores the weakness and ineptness of most of his imitators, who copied his mannerisms without his largeness of conception, good taste, and imagination. The tall buildings of that time were eight or ten stories high; collectively they were referred to as 'elevator architecture'; the steel-frame building had appeared, it is true, but it had as yet made no impression when Mr. Schuyler wrote his book—at least upon him. If one had been asked to name the finest of recent buildings in America at that

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time he might have enumerated Trinity Church and the near-by terra-cotta Fine Arts Museum at Boston (now demolished); the County Court-House at Pittsburg, the Albany City Hall, some of Richardson's libraries and his Harvard Law School, the Harvard Memorial Hall, the Connecticut Capitol at Hartford, the Chicago Auditorium, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Madison Square Garden, the three Vanderbilt houses, the 'Villard houses,' and the Mills Building at New York, Link's St. Louis railway terminal, and the Ponce de Leon at St. Augustine.

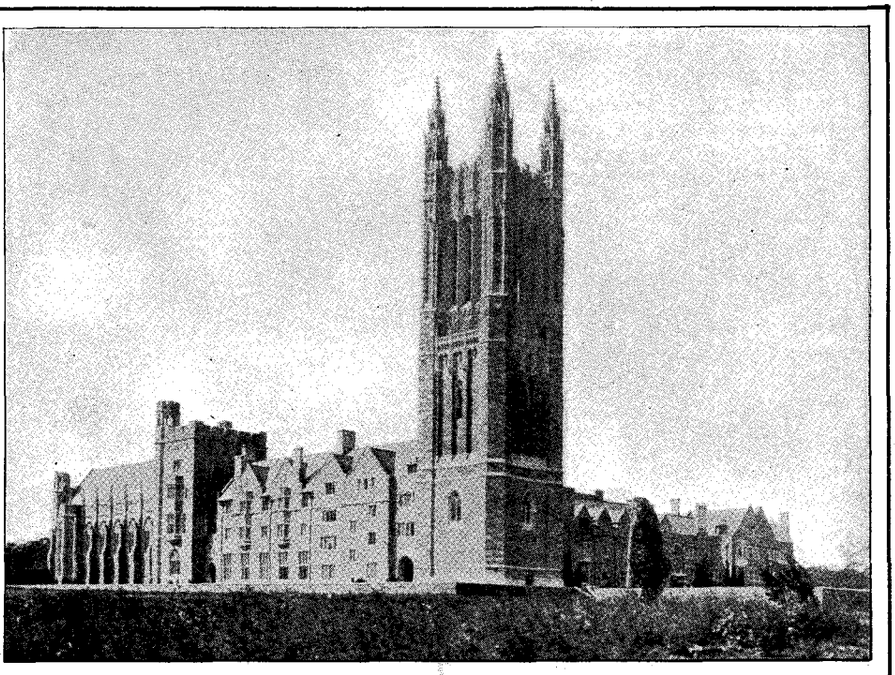
"Not another church, railway terminal, or library (except Hunt's Lenox Library at New York), not a museum or theater, or town hall could be named of any importance, that rose above absolute mediocrity; while in general our civic, Federal, and ecclesiastical architecture was beneath contempt, and our railway stations were a disgrace. A sarcastic survey of American architecture in the London *Saturday Review* of that period excited considerable indignation; reading it to-day, we can not help recognizing in it a large element of just criticism, tho exprest with that airy superiority which Lowell so deftly satirized in his famous essay on 'A Certain Condescension in Foreigners.'"

The sky-scraper architecture of the past twenty-five years, says the writer, "has been more 'cust and discust' than any other modern type. It has changed the sky-line of New York and of every large American city from Seattle to Bangor, from Los Angeles to Galveston." But this type, while dominating, does not exhaust the achievements of the period:

"There have been seven important exhibitions of national or international scope since the Columbian, at Chicago, in 1893; the Cotton States Exhibition, at New Orleans; the Trans-Mississippi, at Omaha, in 1898; the Pan-American, at Buffalo, in 1901; the Louisiana Purchase, at St. Louis, in 1904; the Jamestown in 1906; and the two in California, at San Francisco and San Diego, in 1915. Each of these, with the possible exception of those at New Orleans and Jamestown, was of first-rate architectural importance. They were all scenic displays of 'staff' architecture, decorations rather than durable buildings, but they all stimulated the imagination and developed the decorative resource of our architects, and for the first time in our history exerted a reflex influence on European exhibition architecture. The Boston Public Library was completed in 1895; the Congressional at Washington in 1897; the Public Library of New York in 1912. With the accession of Wm. Martin Aiken to the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury in 1893 there began a remarkable reform in our Federal architecture, which continued under his successor, J. Knox Taylor, and was further stimulated by the passing of the Tarsney Act, unhappily repealed in 1914. The custom-houses, court-houses, and post-offices of this régime—at New York, Indianapolis, San Francisco, Cleveland, and other cities; the Senate and House offices at Washington, and a host of lesser Federal buildings, have lifted our national official architecture from pretentious inferiority to a level of high artistic merit.

"The great railway terminals at Washington and New York, and the Northwestern at Chicago, and others of less magnitude at Pittsburg, Baltimore, and other cities, have redeemed us from the former disgrace of the old-time shabby and disreputable makeshifts. University and collegiate groups have been created that are the envy of foreign professors and scholars: Palo Alto and Berkeley, in California; the University of Pennsylvania; Chicago, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Washington at St. Louis, Bryn Mawr, Vassar, and Sweetbriar colleges, the College of the City of New York, and others represent a branch of architecture which hardly had any existence before 1891. At the same time a new architecture of public-school buildings has been developed, based on scientific principles and the logical expression of plan and structure: witness the modern schools of New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, and a dozen other cities. Certain types of buildings have been subjected to a process of standardization, within well-defined limits, as the result of prolonged and systematic study of their requirements; for instance, public libraries, hospitals, Y. M. C. A. buildings, office buildings, public schools.

"That is to say, a general consensus has been reached as to certain of their requirements and the best arrangements, proportions, and dimensions of their fundamental elements, so that all architects have profited by the combined wisdom of those who have worked out these standards. The librarians were the first to attempt such a formulation of requirements, and American library architecture now leads the world, both in the larger buildings like those already mentioned and such other important examples as the libraries of Milwaukee, Detroit, Newark, Springfield, Providence, and Manchester (N. H.), and in the smaller libraries and branch libraries. In any American city the library is likely to be one of the handsomest buildings in town, and a creditable work intrinsically; and in any college or university the same is often true, as at Columbia (the Low Library), Harvard (the Widener), Vassar (Thompson Memorial), and many others."



THE GRADUATE COLLEGE OF PRINCETON.

American buildings must soar, whatever else they do. This one, whose soaring is necessarily confined to the tower, is a recent work by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson.

The American architect of to-day, the writer adds, enjoys "in increasing measure a host of advantages denied to the men of earlier days." Thus,

"The facilities for study, the educational resources, have been immensely increased. The volume of architectural literature available in libraries has grown tenfold. The Society of Beaux-Arts Architects has provided every section of the country with *ateliers* and stimulating opportunities for self-improvement in design and draftsmanship. A remarkable advance in the public taste and in standards of performance has made possible a quality of work which was out of the question twenty-five years ago except in a very few centers, and only in exceptional cases in these. The architect of to-day has at his disposal materials and resources, both for construction and decoration, which have been created within the quarter-century. Competitions have been systematized under regulations which have greatly reduced the scandalous practises that used to be rife. The whole profession of architecture has been raised to a higher level in the public esteem as well as in the tone and standards of its own practise. The American Institute and other organized bodies of architects have developed, throughout the country, an *esprit du corps*, a solidarity, a community of interest, which have more than kept pace with the increasing intensity of competition."

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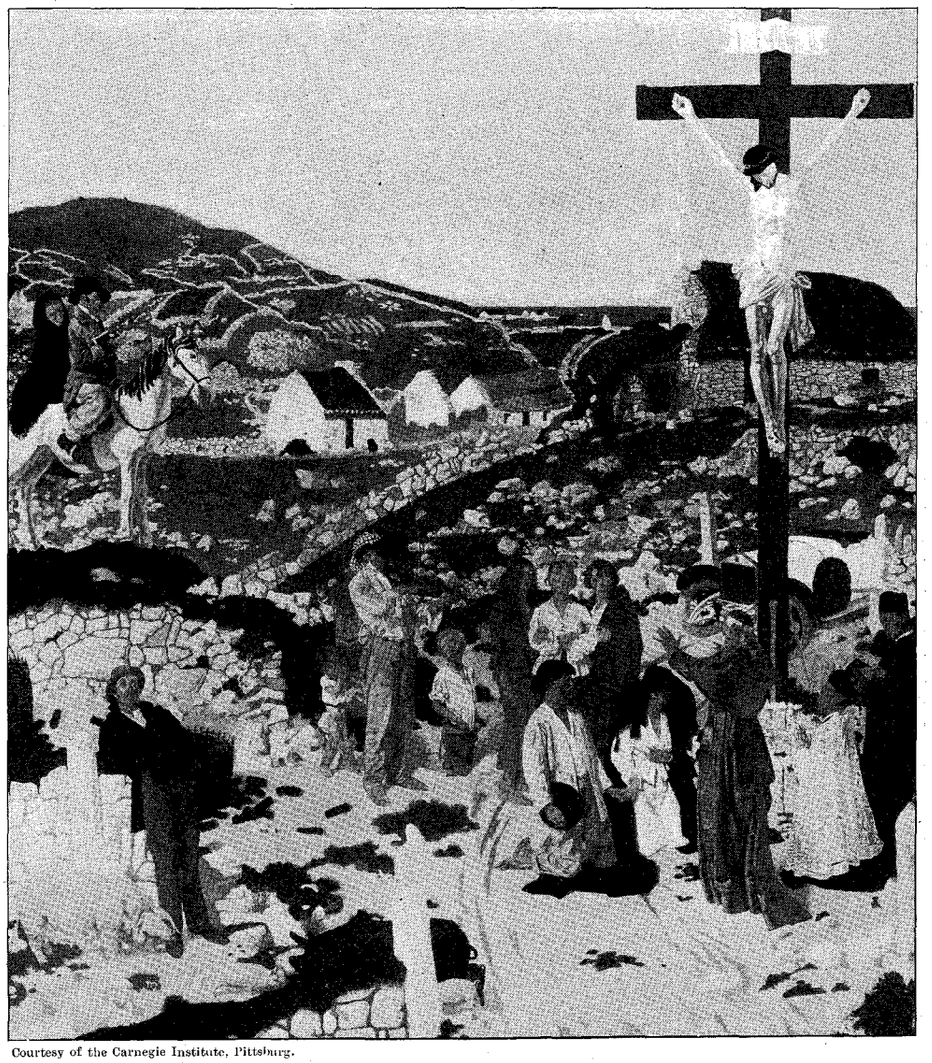
AN IRISH MEMBER OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF ART

THE WHIMSICAL ART of William Orpen is seen in one of its most diverting specimens at the Carnegie Institute Exhibition at Pittsburg, this year. The picture is called "The Western Wedding," and it seems to have all the character, vividness, and quaint charm of Synge's plays brought to us by the Abbey Players. If the picture remains in America it may serve a double purpose, that of representing the most vital modern school of British paintings and a reminder of the repertory of that traveling company of players from Dublin whom reports declare now disbanded and scattered, with small likelihood of ever being reassembled. The group of painters of whom Orpen is a member embraces Augustus John, Lambert, McEvoy, Connard, Rothenstein, and Fred Mayor. It "can not be conceded that these artists are avowedly advanced in outlook," says Mr. Christian Brinton in *The International Studio* (June), "yet their work reveals a brightness of tone and spontaneity of theme that argue well for the furtherance of the modern program." Further:



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg.

"THE WESTERN WEDDING."
By William Orpen.

A scene in the West of Ireland that brings vividly to mind the character and color of the plays of the Irish dramatist, John M. Synge, made familiar to us by the Abbey Theater Players.

"They are, in brief, evolving beyond the stage of saccharine sentiment and obvious anecdote so long typical of British artistic activity. They are acquiring a less conventional conception of the task in hand, and with it that sense of individual freedom which alone makes for esthetic advancement.

"The progress achieved during the past decade by these same artists and their colleagues is still unrecognized outside their own country, and indeed is not rightly comprehended at home. They have never been adequately presented to the general public, yet once the opportune moment arrives it is safe to predict that their production will prove something of a revelation to those whose conceptions of British painting are circumscribed by the four walls of Burlington House. You now and then chance upon a canvas of outstanding merit at the Salon or find a scant leaven of interesting works among those which reach these shores, but thus far it is isolated individuals, not British art as a whole, that are in any degree appreciated or understood."

The modern school of English painting, however, would be much more limited if left to the selection of Orpen himself. This impression, at least, we derive from an interview he gave Miss Clara McChesney at his London studio for the New York *Tribune* in May, 1915. She contrived to get him to give some personal facts:

"'No, I don't know any artists in America,' he replied to my inquiry. . . . 'But they want me to come over and make my first visit, but I am sure [with a laugh] I'd have too good a time. I am afraid of your cocktails. Besides, I am full up with portrait orders for years ahead, so would find it difficult to get away.'

"In answer to my question he said: 'I studied in Dublin and for two years in the Slade School here. I also made some copies in the National Gallery in Dublin, never in any of the galleries here. No, I've never studied abroad. But I've spent a long time in Madrid, soaking in Velasquez. Yes, that's a great spot, the Prado.'

"'What do you think of the Cubists and their kind?' I asked.

"'I think they do a great deal of good,' he did not hesitate to reply. 'I welcome any new movement; it wakes up the people. Gets the artists out of ruts. Limbers them up. I thoroughly believe in them.' . . .

"'We have a good school of English painting to-day. Better than ever.'

"'Who are the leaders?' I asked.

"'Augustus John,' he replied without hesitation. 'He's at the head of it. No artist can etch and draw as he can. We are old friends, and we went to the Slade School at the same time. We ran a school for art students afterward.' Reflectively: 'He's only a year older than I am.'

"'But looks much older,' I added.

"'He's a great man; has a fine decoration in his studio now.'

"'And who are the others in this school?' I asked.

"'Oh, there are none!' Here he was called out of the room to answer the telephone."

When he returned he showed the interviewer a series of drawings and water-colors, in single figures and in groups, as preliminaries for "The Western Wedding."

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"The drawings were most carefully executed in pencil. The water-colors were flat washes, merely giving the color notes.

"During the discussion which followed he said: 'I have never etched and I have never touched pastels. I was told they were too difficult. I work only in oils and water-colors. In composing a picture I build it up gradually. I make many careful preliminary studies, both in pencil and water-color. No, I do not make a plan of the whole—only of its parts—and then I put it together. I have no background yet for the 'Wedding.' Sargent, you may know, never makes a drawing first.'

"'Suppose,' I said, while admiring and examining these studies, 'the picture doesn't happen to "go," what do you do—give it up?'

"'No,' he answered with emphasis. 'I go through with it, even if I am disgusted with it; I am bound to pull it through.'

"Mr. Orpen was born near Dublin in 1878 and started drawing in the Art School of that city at the age of eleven. He went to London in 1895 and entered the Slade School, where he soon began to attract attention by his proficiency in drawing. In 1899 he won the composition prize for his drawing of *Hamlet*. He also in that year began to exhibit at the English Art Club. From that time up to the present he has shown there nearly eighty pictures. He became a member of the New English Art Club in 1900, and in 1904 sent his first picture to the Royal Academy. He was made an associate of that organization in 1910."

THE FUTURE OF GERMAN MUSIC

BERLIN AND LEIPZIG both laud the purification of German music through the agency of war. Leading writers in music journals of these centers rejoice that the reign of "a decadent art known as *fin de siècle* is over; the storms of war have swept away the poisonous vapors." The satisfaction of this accomplishment reminds Professor K. Bapp, writing in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* (Leipzig), that the future must be guarded against a reversion. "When the last gun shall have been fired, the most urgent concern of the German people will be to preserve its health and vigor in body and soul, so as to be equal to the difficult tasks of the future." He urges it as "the duty of this heroic epoch" for Germany pitilessly to eliminate "all those elements which are the very negation of the heroic spirits; works of an effeminate character intended to satisfy our overwrought nerves through fascinating technics." He calls for a new music wherein the classics of German music, Bach and Händel, Haydn and Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert and Weber, Karl Löwe and Anton Brückner, and, above all, Richard Wagner, the composer of heroic music *par excellence*, will have to form the foundation of the new structure. He writes:

"Wagner's art had, during the time of the master's struggle, ironically been nicknamed 'futurist music.' Now, will it indeed continue to keep its prominent place in the music of the future, so as to return the ironic shaft to the composer's former detractors? His 'Nibelungen Ring' and 'Lohengrin' are certainly cut for a heroic age which, at the same time, looks back with pride to its glorious past. It was he who through his works familiarized us anew with the heroes of our German antiquity. But in spite of this voices have become loud in our midst protesting against the still-growing influence of Wagner, seeing a danger for our nation in the erotic, sensual character of works such as 'Tannhäuser,' 'Parsifal,' and 'Tristan.'"

Professor Bapp does his best to defend his master against the reproaches formulated in a book recently published by Dr. J. Bachmann, "Der Krieg und die deutsche Musik" (The War and German Music). "Study our masters," Bapp concludes, "study our history and psychology so as to create works truly German in character. Without shunning foreign art, rely from now on mainly upon your own strength."

F. A. Giessler, writing in *Die Musik* (Berlin), has even more patriotic spirit than his confrère in Leipzig. He puts himself in line with other and earlier professional self-praising and takes a wide sweep of reprobation of notes foreign as well as domestic, but chiefly foreign, not overlooking neutral America. To quote him:

"Everywhere where we German 'barbarians' set our foot in the enemy's land, music, the sorceress among the sister arts, has followed our gray-clad soldiers. In the cathedrals of conquered France and Belgium solemn even-songs resound; in the Théâtre de la Monnaie, at Brussels, grand concerts are given, and in hundreds of enemy towns and villages our own soldiers and the civil population listen fascinated to the music of our military bands. Thus it is shown conclusively that we cultivate the soul-stirring art not only at home in spite of the strain and stress of war, but even on the very battle-fields. And we have therefore the right to hope that the tempests of the war will, among others, cleanse also our musical life. And, Richard Wagner, so thoroughly hated by the French as the national composer *par excellence* of the German people, be our guide and model! German, consciously German, be our future music, in theory and practise!

"But those, no doubt, shoot beyond the target who wish to surround our art by a Chinese wall, keeping off foreign art altogether. Certainly, we Germans are so rich that we can rather do without the music of the French, English, and Russians than they without ours. We will, however, not be childish enough to impoverish ourselves wilfully.

"Let us be frank with ourselves. Until now foreign art did not so much profit us as use us, and we were its humble caterers and servants. Our best composers could tell us a story or two about this item. Foreigners were received with open arms by our publishers, theaters, and concert managements, while our own artists had to take a back seat. Grieg, Saint-Saëns, Puccini, Leoncavallo, Debussy, and many others were spoiled by us even when their work was out of harmony with our national feelings.

"German composers, henceforth present yourselves before the world as German artists, be proud of this title, do not bow any more before the stranger; they ought to bow before you! And you, German lovers of music, do not have a fit of enthusiasm when a foreign star after singing in three or four foreign languages condescends to sing a *Lied* in German! Do not tolerate it any longer that our concert-managers lay before you a *menu* four-fifths composed of foreign dishes. From now on, foreign artists anxious to obtain our favors and hard-earned money will, first, have to prove that they understand and are in sympathy with our national sentiments, that they understand our language—if not, may they stay home! Must we not blush even to-day in thinking of the triumphal tour of an Yvette Guilbert in German lands!

"Our composers will in the future do well to choose German subjects. German history and legend are an inexhaustible fountain for this purpose. Further, while before the war we were degenerate enough to smile at a union of ethics and esthetics, the seriousness of the world's present plight will, let us hope, teach us a lesson on this score also.

"Our stupid operettas, with their sexual pepper and senseless libretti, in which we indulged all too much, will have to give way to a rejuvenation of the good old German *Singspiel* (musical comedy).

"But of what we must fight shy, more than of anything else, is the influence of the English and American melodies, which dominated up to the war not only our operettas but also our *Lieder*, our dances, even our marches. These humdrum tunes, so thoroughly un-German, had become as fashionable with us as the English tailor-made suits and American neckties and shoes.

"Why should we not seriously think of a musical protective tariff and lay the foundation for a real musical education of our people? But let us not become pedants by trying to change the musical terminology. Schumann tried it, Brahms followed in his tracks. Let us stick to our familiar *andante, adagio, allegro*, etc.; these terms can simply not be replaced by absolutely identical German expressions. Neither will we replace the beautiful Italian language, so rich in its vocalization, in our singing-lessons. It is, however, reasonable to ask of our publishers not to indulge any longer in French title-pages in their compositions. German is good enough for us.

"Let us finally cut out of our musical life its ugly, festering sore; that of mammonism. The infamous answer of a famous German singer to an honorable but not very remunerative invitation, '*Ehrensache, Nebensache; Geldsache, Hauptsache*' (Never mind the glory; money first), characterizes our present attitude toward music. Only rich composers who were able to spend money in advertising, salaries to *impresarii*, 'advances' to publishers, etc., push ahead; the composer without a fat bank-account has to take a back seat. In brief, we must do away with the 'Americanization' of our musical ethics."

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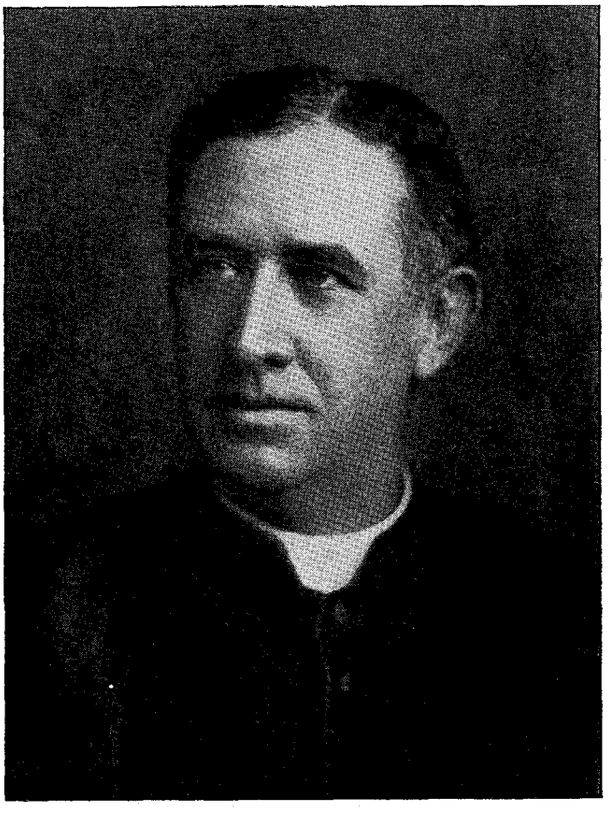
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CATHOLIC CHARITIES AND THE STATE

THE CHARGE that Catholic authorities use their influence to gain unfair advantages in some of our great cities, as alleged by the critics of that Church, is now "brought to a focus" in the controversy between Mayor Mitchel, of New York, who is a Catholic, and certain eminent priests over their management of child-caring institutions. This dispute was recorded in our issue for June 3. Some non-Catholic editors seize the chance to rail against clerical interference with civil government, but *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago) is imprest by the fact that the Mayor's action is a practical lesson to those "extra-anxious Protestants" who argue that no Roman Catholic ought ever to be elected to public office in this country "because the theoretic first allegiance of a Catholic is supposed to be to the Pope of Rome." On "politician priests" he has made an assault far fiercer, this weekly tells us, than a Protestant official, who would fear being charged with "religious bigotry." Yet this Catholic mayor does not hesitate to tell the whole city that a group of priests of political turn have "conspired to wreck his administration because he insisted on investigating Catholic charitable institutions that receive city grants, in order to find out if they give honest value for the money." We read then:



MONSIGNOR JOHN J. DUNN,

Chancellor of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York City and chief spokesman for his Church in the charities controversy. A portrait of Mayor Mitchel, his chief opponent, was reproduced and the statements of both were quoted in our issue of June 3.

"It is significant not only that the Mayor so boldly makes this assault, but that in it he manifestly has the sympathy of a great body of Catholic laymen throughout the city. . . . In point of fact, Roman Catholic laymen of intelligence are like other laymen—willing to follow clerical leaders as long as they are open and unselfish, but holding them in no respect where found selfish and sinuous.

"So far from its being true that Catholic office-holders are necessarily subservient to their Church authorities, it often happens that they are the best men to put on guard against church machinations. They know the real game better, and therefore know better how to block it."

The larger aspect of State supervision of Catholic institutions is presented by a Catholic authority in *The Ecclesiastical Review* (Philadelphia, July). The smoke and heat enveloping the New York dispute, say some Catholic journals, prevented even a few Catholic editors and their readers from discerning the problem in its proper proportions, so we turn for enlightenment to the church monthly just named and learn that the institutions have been improved, and can be improved still further. The conflict is seen, in essence, as one between old and modern methods in child-caring. As we read:

"Nobody wants to see institutions masquerading as charitable, and appealing to the public in the name of charity, unless such institutions are capable of doing at least fairly efficient work. On the other hand, nobody wants to see an obstacle placed in the way of the development of charities which do a real public service. The really charitable desire, in their work, to give free rein to their altruistic impulses, and are very much opposed to being lectured to by outsiders, who frequently are not sufficiently influenced by the same high motives. Our Catholic Brothers and Sisters do not want to be eternally pestered by public officials, telling them how they should run their institutions. They do not want to have public officials impose their standards upon them, for they feel that their long experience enables them to work out standards of their own which are better suited to their own conditions.

"At the same time, their isolation tends to make them narrow, self-satisfied, and too much attached to traditional methods. They frequently look upon public officials as theorists who know little about the practical details of institutional work. This frame of mind, which is in evidence in some Catholic institutions, is not at all to be recommended. It is a great obstacle to the introduction of more modern methods of child-care in these institutions. Public supervision, if carried out in a sympathetic and friendly manner, can do a great deal toward surmounting this obstacle. The Brothers and Sisters in charge of our Catholic institutions may be convinced, but they can not be forced, to improve their methods of institutional care. In visits of the writer to Catholic institutions in different cities, it was gratifying to find that the Sisters are beginning to realize the necessity of raising the standards. This is due in part to the counsel and advice of public authorities, in part to the broader social education of those in charge, and in part to the influence of diocesan officials. In New York and Brooklyn especially, a great deal of the improvement in Catholic child-caring institutions may be traced to the zeal and sympathetic cooperation of the diocesan officials."

The standard set up by the New York Department of Charities represents an ideal to be striven for in institutional work, the writer goes on to say, but an ideal "we can not expect to attain in a week or a year" for the reason that "we are, as yet, unable to ascertain the expense which it will entail," and he adds:

"The attainment of high standards in our institutions entails an expense which people are, as yet, unwilling to bear. The State can not, therefore, expect private institutions to come

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up to very high standards if there is not some means or other of providing the necessary funds. . . . . .

"Independently altogether of the cost, it does not seem to us a good social policy to have the State suddenly impose its standards upon Catholic institutions. Our Catholic institutions have been doing things in certain fixt ways for centuries. They have certain traditions which are hallowed by centuries of experience. These settled traditions make them hesitate before accepting new and little-tried experiments. Herein lie their strength and their weakness. Their attachment to the traditional methods makes them oppose the introduction of any standards of child-care which might not be in harmony with Catholic ideals; it prevents them from going to unnecessary expense in introducing new methods whose soundness has not yet been fully established. On the other hand, their reverence for the traditional methods sometimes makes Catholic institutions unreasonable in their opposition to new ideas in child-care. As has already been noted, the best means of overcoming this unreasonable attitude is by the use of moral suasion."

The power of the public authorities should be limited, thinks the writer, who maintains that there is "no good reason why they should have unlimited powers of prying," and he adds:

"If, however, they are kindly and sympathetic, they may do a great deal toward improving institutional standards. Those in charge of private institutions are, as a general rule, willing to listen to reason and may be prevailed upon to make desirable improvements, if the representatives of the public are tactful in their dealings with them. It is because of their lack of tact and sympathy that the work of so many supervisors of institutions has proved a dismal failure."

WAR'S WAR ON DRINK

ONE OF THE IMPORTANT RESULTS of the war, it is predicted, will be that "the drink-evil will come to be universally regarded as a national problem which must be given more serious attention." Since it has been found that a sense of national danger can enforce drastic prohibition, we see that legislation can do more than many people suppose in the suppression of evils flowing from the use of liquor. More important than laws, however, are seen to be the preventive measures that have sprung into force, such as the "'industrial canteen,' not mere 'substitutes' for the saloon, but places where wholesome food may be bought and where the social instincts of the average man may find an open field of innocent activity; not so high as to break contact with every-day life, but high enough to provide something more than mere animal gratification—simple comforts that make, if indirectly, for the better things of heart and mind." Such conclusions, formulated by Dr. Joseph H. Crooker in *The Christian Register* (Boston), are derived from an examination of the Parliamentary "White Paper" issued by the British Government, giving the results of its investigation, through its representatives at foreign courts, into the new regulations respecting the use of liquor since the Great War began. The facts respecting Germany and Austria were obtained through the officials of neutral nations. These are some of the notable things done:

"(1) In France the drastic prohibition of absinthe. (2) In Germany, besides some repressive measures against excessive drinking, certain restrictions upon the manufacture of beer, but not so much for sobriety as for the conservation of food. (3) In Russia the remarkable suppression of the sale and use of vodka.

"The policies in the different armies respecting the use of liquor ('the drink ration') seem to have varied. The reports differ, and the real conditions will not, probably, be fully known until after the close of the war. Two things seem clear: (1) Drink had much to do with the atrocities committed by the Germans in Belgium. The letters of German soldiers, published in the Bryce report, nearly all refer to the drunken condition of their comrades. (2) It also seems probable that the Germans lost the battle of the Marne largely on account of excessive drinking.

"Another 'White Paper' has recently been issued by Parliament—'The Report of the Central Control Board of the Liquor Traffic' (36 folio pages). This Board, appointed in 1915, has fifteen members; two of the names are familiar to American readers—Waldorf Astor, M.P., and Philip Snowden, M.P. It derives its authority from the law known as the Defense of the Realm Act, passed in 1914. Its purpose is the regulation of the liquor traffic, even its complete suppression where necessary.

"Among its extensive and autocratic powers are the following:

"(1) To designate certain areas (especially where munitions are made and shipped or where troops are trained and transported) within which the use of liquor is absolutely prohibited or the sale restricted to a few hours during the day. As a matter of fact, these areas now constitute a large part of Great Britain.

"(2) To close or regulate public houses (saloons), clubs, and all other establishments where liquors are sold.

"(3) To maintain drinking-places under strict Government control wherever it may seem wise. Little, however, has been done along this line.

"(4) In general, to abrogate all existing liquor laws, when necessary; to adopt all needful means for the lessening or suppression of the drink evil; and to create whatever measures may be needed to foster sobriety and contribute to a more successful prosecution of the war.

"Chief among the things so far done are these:

"(1) The sale of liquors has been restricted to four and a half or five hours a day: two hours during the middle of the day and from 7 to 9 or 9:30 P.M.

"(2) All 'treating' has been prohibited, violations being punished by severe penalties; a very important measure.

"(3) Liquors must not be sold on credit, at a bar, or to be carried away.

"(4) Liquors can not be bought on Saturdays or Sundays to be used off the premises; a wise regulation.

"(5) Licensed places are encouraged to sell substantial food and 'soft drinks' during the early morning hours of week-days—but no liquors."

The most important preventive measures have been based on the recognition of the fact that "the absence of proper facilities for obtaining wholesome and sufficient nourishment frequently leads, directly or indirectly, to drinking habits with all their resultant evils." Therefore,

"The Board has made practical application of this principle: (1) By encouraging employers to establish 'industrial canteens' to meet such needs. This has also been done by fraternal and philanthropic societies. (2) Where it seemed wise, the Board has itself established such canteens. The following conclusion is stated: 'The industrial canteens have contributed substantially to the formation of more temperate habits, with an improvement in physical health and well-being, and an increased energy and output. The results which have already been obtained, and the increased provision which is constantly being made, can not fail to produce far-reaching effects upon the industrial life of the nation.'

"Why could not this be done in America by employers and philanthropic people? Surely a wise and effective preventive measure which would certainly decrease drinking and drunkenness. And if good for England in time of war, still better for our nation in time of peace!

"The last part of this valuable report tabulates and presents graphically, in diagrams, the results so far accomplished. The testimonies presented are also very interesting. The Admiralty declares: 'The general effect of the restrictions has been decidedly beneficial.' The Army Council testifies: 'The orders of the Board have had a beneficial effect on the discipline, training, and efficiency of soldiers, and have helped in the recovery of sick and wounded.' The Transport Service attributes the increased efficiency and better health of all the laborers on railways and at the docks to these measures."

Reports from officials and private persons all over the country bear witness to the great improvement already accomplished:

"From Newcastle-on-Tyne: 'The general effects of the restrictions are better order in the streets, more comfortable homes, better-cared-for children, and better timekeeping at works.' From Sheffield: 'A rapid improvement in the home-life of laborers.' From Liverpool: 'The employers get better labor and the men are better for it. Dock-laborers have openly expressed their appreciation of the absence of the temptation to drink.' All agree that workmen are much more efficient, while

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they report for work with far greater regularity: both decided gains for employers and employees—and for the nation.

"The effects of these regulations, as seen in the decrease of convictions for drunkenness, are remarkable. In the Birmingham area, in a short time, convictions per week fell from 116 to 49; in Scotland areas, from 1,434 to 794; in the London Metropolitan Police District, from 12,000 in May and June, 1914, to 5,000 in January and February, 1916. And this one item is only part of the general improvement."

BRANDES'S APPEAL TO HUMANITY

ONE OF THE GREATEST NEUTRALS of Europe, George Brandes, makes an appeal to humanity for the ending of the war; but his tone of deep depression argues his belief that his words will but fall on deaf ears. He tries to balance the rival claims of the warring nations, and sees that after two years of warfare peace seems further off than ever. "All the warring Powers must needs first lead civilization to victory." In ironic mood he points to this civilization as "either intellectual superiority, or justice, or liberty, or civic spirit as opposed to militarism." With the belligerents, he points out, "victory is, of course, the aim paramount before the armies, but their strongest desire is for peace. Everywhere the civil population groans for peace. The governments, proudly mounted, strike their spurs into the sides of the tired horses." In *The American Hebrew* (New York) he continues this analysis of the minds and moods of the combatants, not neglecting the neutrals:

"The wish for peace dares nowhere to speak out.

"In the neutral countries public opinion does not feel justified in demanding peace. Public opinion dotes, schoolgirl fashion, on one or the other of the warring parties, and so forgets to throw its weight into the balance for peace.

"Among the neutral Powers one signifies more than all the rest put together. Does the United States prefer to make money on the war instead of working for peace? To put it briefly, is nobody for peace save sound sense and sound sentiment?

"That cry for peace, which soon will be raised in all States, is called cowardly. But if men remain silent, the stones will speak. The stones of the ruins clamor for peace, not for revenge. And where the stones are silent, the fields and the meadows cry, watered as they are with blood, fertilized with corpses.

"The entire earth stands now in the sign of malice. The sole joy is in doing harm for the sake of self-preservation. Torpedoes are used with success. Bombardments produce gratifying results. One man brings down his twentieth flying-machine. And there is great rejoicing. If one asks: How can you rejoice? the answer is the phrase which has hypocritically been branded as Jesuitical, as diabolical: the end justifies the means.

"Cruelty has become duty—compassion, high treason.

"The Germans suffer hunger and want. The Allies enjoy it. The Belgians and the Servians are cowed and enslaved. The Germans and the Austrians enjoy it.

"The Poles starve, the Jews have sunk down into boundless misery. The fighters are unable to remedy these sufferings.

"All those at war are proud of the daring and tenacity of their men. Both sides maintain that among their enemies the lowest passions are rampant. And, unfortunately, both are right.

"The Central Powers declare that they wish peace. But one fails to perceive that they are willing to sacrifice anything for the sake of peace.

"The Allies desire no peace before 'the decisive victory' shall have been won—something that for nearly two years they have in vain wished for and to which they seem no nearer now than before.

"Whatsoever may come to pass, whatsoever battles may be won or lost, however valuable the ships that may be sunk, whatever air-ships may be brought down, however great the number of men on either side that are killed, or wounded, or captured, one, and one thing alone, is certain: it all must needs end with armistice and negotiations."

We wait for the crushing blow which Brandes believes will never fall. The wish to save Germany from its "militarism," he says, is like "wishing to preserve the porcupine while tearing out its quills." Both sides will keep on, he predicts, to "the bitter end." From this prospect he turns to speculate on the verdict of posterity:

"That in our days Europe owned not one statesman. With one great statesman on both sides the world-war would never have broken out. With one great statesman on but one side the war would not have lasted a year. But as it was, the generals got the best of the statesmen.

"Posterity will say: That age was one that looked upon the wars of religion as barbarous, and yet failed to understand that wars of nationality are worse. That age was one that looked upon wars caused by cabinets as an iquated, but did not comprehend that wars of commercial interest are still more brutal. The history of the wars of religion was a sinister farce. The history of the world-war was a stupid tragedy.

"The war should end without too great humiliation to any of the warring States. Otherwise the one humiliated would but plan for another war. And it ought to be kept in mind that by humiliating the enemy no lost human life is restored. Each human life is a value. But all human beings are not alike. The comfort is scant that our loss was one thousand, the enemy's loss ten thousand. . . . . .

"There may have been a Shake peare or a Newton, a Kant or a Goethe, a Molière or a Pasteur, a Copernicus, a Rubens, a Tolstoy, among those hundreds of thousands of young Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Poles, Belgians, Russians who fell.

"What signifies the changing of a boundary-line, the gain of a province, as compared with the loss of such a personality! The gain is temporary, the loss irreparable. The gain is made by but one state alone, the loss is suffered by all mankind.

"Everybody sees how during the war the fortune of mankind shrinks, so that at length nobody will be able to pay the costs of war. The loss of human values, that most grievous pauperization, is not even counted.

"What we now witness is the white race itself destroying the notion of its superiority entertained by black, brown, and yellow people. It has summoned their assistance, has commended them for their slaughtering of white men. How might this fail to breed its own punishment!

"The press of the belligerents has conceived its task as that of kindling both rage and enthusiasm. It ought to consider that the destructive hatred thus bred will long outlive the war.'

A HINDU VIEW OF MISSIONARIES—The missionary appears "a queer man" to the native Hindu. At least as the Hindu is represented by Prof. C. B. Purani, M.A., of Lahore, who writes in *The Vedic Magazine* (Lahore). He is "queer" because of his cheerful willingness to discuss and "confute" anything in the Vedas, of which he may be quite ignorant. This fact has been pointed out before by Christian missionaries more enlightened than their courageous brethren. The Hindu writes of such:

"He is a man of faith, who has surrendered his reason, and whose unbounded vanity always makes him see things with prejudiced eyes. He has lost the faculty of impartial judgment. He never keeps his mind open and is not an earnest inquirer of truth. He is satisfied with what poor fragments of philosophical patchwork he has got, and to him that is the whole truth. Thus equipped, he dashes off a book with mistranslated and distorted facts, and claims to have proved that the Vedas are the babblings of the primitive man. We may well ask this grand man: 'Sir, how did you know the meanings of the Vedas? Have you studied the Vedas in their entirety and read them as one piece? Are you competent to pass any opinion on these sacred books? Have you read Nirukta and Mahabhashya?' With a flimsy, superficial study of Sanskrit, and a biased, prejudiced mind, he has the presumption to speak authoritatively on the Vedas! Unacquainted with the traditions and ancient history of India, ignorant of the traditional modes of teaching, with no sympathy and impartiality, but priding himself on the possession of the art of critical research, he misuses the inductive process and generalizes too widely and emphatically on very sparse facts, and cunningly puts his conclusions before the world without any sense of shame. Any one who cares to read the works of Pundit Guru Datta or the brilliant ar icles in the 'Arya' will see through the most unscientific attempts at the interpretation of the Vedas made by such persons. These remarks apply not only to the missionary, but even to a large majority of Western scholars."

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CURRENT - POETRY

THE thought of love and the thought of death are the two surest inspirations of the poet. It is the presence of these two thoughts that has made the elegy, from time immemorial, one of the noblest and most generally appealing of all forms of poetry. In "The Dead Musician, and Other Poems" (Laurence J. Gomme), by Charles L. O'Donnell, C.S.C., there are many kinds of poetry—stately odes, tender lyrics, and quatrains so deftly fashioned and so freighted with thought as to suggest those of John Bannister Tabb. But the most important feature of the book is the title-poem, which is an elegy. In spite of its length, we quote it, for it is so closely wrought that no excerpt could fairly represent it. It is rich in imagination and co or; it is charged with high emotion; it is splendidly sustained from its arresting beginning to its lofty climax. It deserves to rank with the very best of American elegiac poetry.

THE DEAD MUSICIAN

(In memory of Brother Basil, organist for half a century at Notre Dame University.)

BY CHARLES L. O'DONNELL, C.S.C.

He was the player and the played upon,
He was the actor and the acted on,
Artist, and yet himself a substance wrought;
God played on him as he upon the keys,
Moving his soul to mightiest melodies
Of lowly serving, hid austerities,
And holy thought that our high dream out-tops—
He was an organ where God kept the stops.
    Naught, naught
Of all he gave us came so wondrous clear
As that he sounded to the Master's ear.

Wedded he was to the immortal Three,
Poverty, Obedience, and Chastity,
And in a fourth he found them all exprest,
For him all gathered were in Music's breast,
    And in God's house
  He took her for his spouse,—
High union that the world's eye never scans
  Nor world's way knows.
Not any penny of applauding hands
He caught, nor would have caught,
    Not any thought
    Save to obey
  Obedience that bade him play,
    And for his bride
  To have none else beside,
That both might keep unflecked their virgin snows.

Yet by our God's great law
Such marriage issue saw,
As they who cast away may keep,
    Who sow not reap.
    In Chastity entombed
    His manhood bloomed,
    And children not of earth
    Had spotless birth.
With might unmortal was he strong
    That he begot
    Of what was not,
Within the barren womb of silence, song.
    Yea, many sons he had
  To make his sole heart glad—
Romping the boundless meadows of the air,
Skipping the cloudy hills, and climbing bold
The heavens' nightly stairs of starry gold,
  Nay winning heaven's door
    To mingle evermore
With deathless troops of angel harmony.
  He filled the house of God
  With servants at his nod,
A music-host of moving pageantry,
Lo, this a priest, and that an acolyte:
  Ah, such we name aright
    Creative art,
To body forth love slumbering in the heart. . . .
  Fools, they who pity him,
    Imagine dim
Days that the world's glare brightens not.
    Until the seraphim
  Shake from their flashing hair
  Lightnings, and weave serpents there,
    His days we reckon fair. . . .

    Yet more he had than this;
    Lord of the liberative kiss,
    To own, and yet refrain,
    To hold his hand in rein.
  High continence of his high power
  That turns from virtue's very flower,
    In loss of that elected pain
      A greater prize to gain.
  As one who long had put wine by
    Would now himself deny
    Water, and thirsting die.
So, sometimes he was idle at the keys,
Pale fingers on the aged ivories;
    Then, like a prisoned bird,
    Music was seen, not heard,
Then were his quivering hands most strong
With blood of the repressed song,—
      Out of angelic air,
    This side the heavens' spheres
    Such sight to start and hinder tears.
Who knows, perhaps while silence throbbed,
He heard the *De Profundis* sobbed
    By his own organ at his bier to-day,—
    It is the saints' anticipative way.
    He knew both hand and ear were clay.
      That was one thought
      Never is music wrought,
For silence only could that truth convey.

Widowed of him, his organ now is still,
His music-children fled, their echoing feet yet fill
The blue, far reaches of the vaulted nave,
The heart that sired them, pulseless in the grave.
Only the song he made is hushed, his soul,
Responsive to God's touch, in His control
Elsewhere shall tune the termless ecstasy
  Of one who all his life kept here
      An alien ear,
Homesick for harpings of eternity.

Here is another elegiac poem—one of historical importance rather than literary, however. We take it from the London *Times*. The picture in the last three lines of the sestet is not without dignity and power.

LORD KITCHENER

BY ROBERT BRIDGES

Unflinching hero, watchful to foresee
And face thy country's peril wheresoe'er,
Directing war and peace with equal care,
Till by long toil ennobled thou wert he
Whom England call'd and bade "Set my arm free
To obey my will and save my honor fair"—
What day the foe presumed on her despair
And she herself had trust in none but thee:

Among Herculean deeds the miracle
That mass'd the labor of ten years in one
Shall be thy monument. Thy work is done
Ere we could thank thee; and the high-sea swell
Surgeth unheeding where thy proud ship fell
By the lone Orkneys, ere the set of sun.

From the London *Bookman* we take this interesting little verbal etching. One of the war's transformations is here interestingly presented.

THE CLERK

BY B. H. M. HETHERINGTON

Perched upon an office stool, neatly adding figures,
  With cuffs gone shiny and a pen behind his ear;
Deep in Liabilities, Goods, and Double Entry,
  So he worked from year to year.

Diligent and careful, hedged about with figures,
  Given soul and body to discount and per cent;
Bounded by the columns of Purchase Book and
      Journal,
  Soberly his moments went.

Now his pen has ceased from adding rows of
      figures,
  Ceased from ruling ledgers and entering amounts:
Clad in sodden khaki, with a gun in Flanders
  He is balancing accounts.

Most people who send verses to the magazines will know the name of the editor whose peculiarly tragic death Miss Cox laments in the following poem, which we quote from Mr. Don Marquis's "Sun-Dial" column in the New York *Evening Sun*. He made his magazine a veritable storehouse of good poetry, and his treatment of young poets who came to him for advice was singularly generous and helpful. In a fit of insanity induced by overwork, worry, and ill health, he took his own life, and the grief of all who knew him is movingly exprest in this simple and beautiful poem.

A DEAD EDITOR—N. B.

BY ELEANOR ROGERS COX

I never met him, nor may never know
What unstarred labyrinths his spirit trod,
What uncomraded struggle, unshared wo,
Were his before self-slain he faced his God.

Yet evermore, borne hither by what wind
I know not, from pale meadows far away,
Some thought of him, strange, pitiful, and kind,
Will strike a silence through the singing day,—

Or it may be that moment of the night
When, poised dim-eyed upon the lips of sleep,
The soul ascends in one last trusting flight
Of prayer to Him Who called it from the deep,—

Then, lighter than the shadow of a breath,—
Across the chords of memory sweeps the word:
"Ah, pray for him who in the fields of Death
Wanders of men forgotten and unheard!"

And then among the names forever dear,
Of mine own kin—my kindly Irish dead—
I breathe his name into our Father's ear,
And know thereof his soul is comforted.

So justifies itself the old command,
So is again the golden law fulfilled:
That vainly never yet on life's gray sand
Has rain of human sympathy been spilled.

For years ago, while yet this dead man's praise
A fair incentive was to living men,
Amid the press of care-encumbered days,
He paused to write again and yet again,

Words winged to me with brave encouragement,
Each phrase a soul-reveille shod with light,
Where laud of past song-laurels won was blent
With prophecies of farther poet-flight.

Shall yet that valiant presage be fulfilled?
Who knows?—but here in incensed memory
Of that kind heart and hand forever stilled,
This wreath of song upon his grave I lay.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW VILLA ELUDED THE AMERICAN TROOPS

THE first account of how the "Mexican eel" escaped from the pursuing American forces, and was finally shot from the back by one of his own men, came to the New York *World* from its correspondent at the Pershing headquarters. From time to time the public has been regaled with reports of Villa's death, and some of the Southern neighbors even went so far as to declare that they had seen the actual grave of the leader. But this apparently veracious account proves that he still lived many days after his grave was "seen."

Together with this comes another which tells how a recent raid was made on a rich mining property at Batopilas, and how the estate was looted by the followers of Beltran, a lieutenant of the bandit. And it is noteworthy that tho Carranza's troops were in the vicinity, they made no attempt to interfere with the raiders, or to disperse them. Moreover, we are told that the Carranza garrison at Madera, which is just across the mountain, liberated twelve men who had murdered Americans at Columbus, in spite of the assurances to the Americans that they would be turned over to the United States troops. About Villa we learn:

The account of the manner in which Villa was shot by one of the Mexicans whom he forced into his band is presented herewith. The statement was made by an imprest Mexican whose name is withheld to save him from vengeance, which is wreaked on all Mexicans who give the Americans information of any sort. The statement tends to establish the fact that Major Howze's command was on the bandit's heels for several days. Howze had to give up the chase because his horses were exhausted.

"When Villa came through El Valle after the Columbus raid," said the informant, "he collected the people of the town to hear him make a speech. He asked for volunteers to help fight the Americans, who, he said, were in our country and would probably be here that day. He then asked the rest of us if we were not going to join, and when we refused he stood us up in line, dismissed the old men, and took the rest along as prisoners under guard.

"When we reached Guerrero he gave us arms and a small amount of ammunition, so that we could take part in the fight against the Carranza forces who were there. We entered Guerrero about four in the morning and started fighting. The fight lasted till nearly noon, when the Carranza forces gave way and the town fell into our hands. During the progress of the fight we were lined up in an *arroyo* facing the Carranza forces.

"General Villa and his personal staff went forward toward the enemy on foot, leaving us in the *arroyo*, and when he became exposed he was shot from behind by one of the men who was with him as prisoner; in fact, it was our intention to kill him and go over to the Carranzistas. But just at the time when he was shot the Carranzistas gave way and ran, leaving us with no possible way to escape, so we again assumed a pretense of loyalty and declared if he had been shot by any of us it was purely accidental.

"He was shot with an old model Remington rifle, which takes a very large lead bullet. The bullet entered his right leg from behind, at the knee-joint, and ranged downward, coming out through the shin-bone directly in front and about four inches down. I account for the bullet ranging down by the fact that he was running forward on foot and his leg must have been up in a forward motion. The bullet made a big hole where it went in and a much larger where it came out. The shin-bone was badly shattered, and I afterward saw them pick out small pieces of bone from the hole in front. I know very well about the wound, as I was appointed to drive the wagon in which he was carried away from Guerrero to the south. I saw his wound every day.

"The day after the fight at Guerrero he prepared to leave for the south, as he had already learned that the Americans were at Namiquipa. He left Beltran with the principal part of his army at Guerrero, and started in the direction of Parral, whither they said they were going. They took 150 men, commanded by Nicholas Hernandez, and they always kept a guard of about fifty men closely around the wagon where Villa was carried and which I was driving.

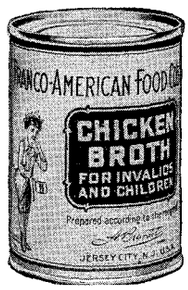
"The legs of his trousers and drawers were cut away nearly to the hip, leaving the limb bare. After some days the leg turned very black for about twelve inches above and twelve inches below the wound.

"I noticed after that that he entirely lost his courage and at times appeared to be unconscious. He would cry like a child when the wagon jolted, and curst me every time I hit a rock.

"After we passed San Antonio and started south through the mountains, he got so bad that he could not stand the wagon any longer. They then made him a litter. They detailed sixteen men to carry this in turn, but did not trust it to any except his staff officers and personal friends. His brother-in-law rode close to him, leading Villa's horse, a beautiful blue-roan pinto, with Villa's empty saddle, and he seemed to have personal charge of the patient. The brother-in-law is a very strong, well-built man, and he lifted Villa around in his arms like a child.

"For some reason they had me drive the wagon close behind them, and they traveled almost day and night. When they wanted to stop, General Villa would not stand for it. He was the worst-scared man I ever saw. When I last saw him, his big, fat, robust face was very thin and frail. His staff officers hunted everything dainty for him that they could find to eat. He ate very little and seemed to grow gradually weaker day by day. The next day after they made the litter was a very bad day; it was snowing hard and the ground was very slippery.

"In going down a bad, steep hill I lost control of the horses on account of the condition of the roads, and the wagon turned over and was broken so badly that it was left behind. I was also left behind working with my wagon and got into camp at a place called Hacienda Ciengito. There they had already executed a man who, I heard, was a ranch-owner. From



"First aides" to the physician

Excellent warm weather diet for the sick and the young

In summer when it becomes especially difficult to select an acceptable dietary for invalids and for children, Franco-American Broths, served cold, are distinctly refreshing and beneficial.

Franco-American Broths for Invalids and Children

A variety of these broths may easily be kept in the refrigerator, to be served without any preparation whatever. During the hot, trying days and long nights of summer it is a comfort to physician, to nurse, to mother to know that they have at their instant disposal such pure, such wholesome, such thoroughly beneficial meat broths as these.

Beef Chicken Clam Mutton

May be taken hot or cold
Require no preparation

Fifteen cents
Sold by leading grocers

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there we went to a place called Santa Aña, near San Borja.

"On leaving there the command was split in two, one section going east, under command of Nicholas Hernandez, we turning back to the southwest, through the mountains. This was done with a great deal of secrecy. In fact, I did not go with the Villa group, but when I got into camp late that night, at a place called Rancho Colorado, Villa was there. They very often took him out of his litter and they always hid him at night. They always brought him out in the morning from an entirely different place from that where he was apparently hidden at night. I deserted one night and went away in the darkness, accompanied by a boy, and we walked all the way back to El Valle through the mountains."

THE MOTHER OF VICE-PRESIDENTS—AND PRESIDENTS

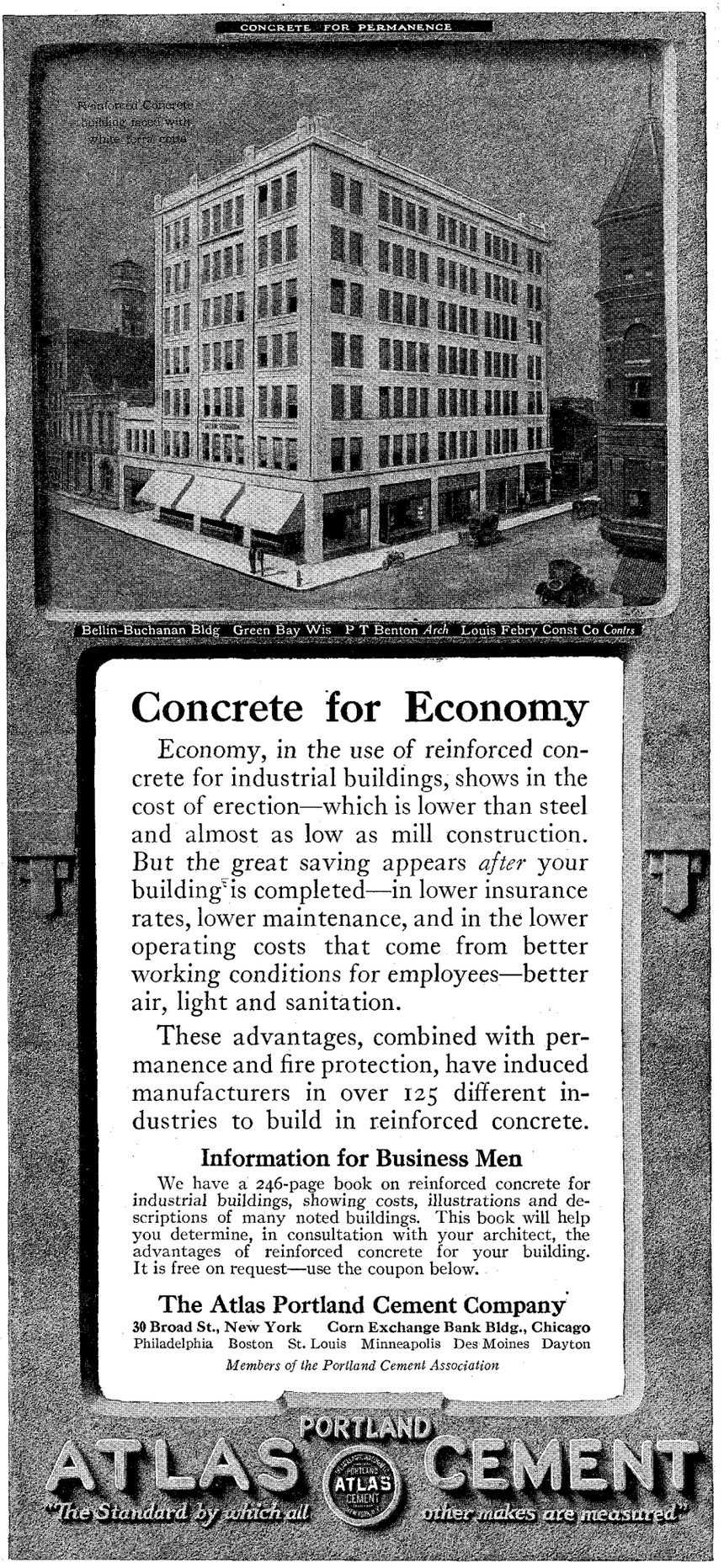
WHEN it was announced that the candidates for Vice-President from the two oldest parties were Indiana men, the world began to talk of Indiana as the mother of Vice-Presidents, just as for years the Old Dominion has been called the mother of Presidents. And as certain of the press of one locality discover such a source of local pride, the press of a rival State will seek to destroy the fancied superiority. For instance, the Paterson *Press-Guardian*, realizing that New Jersey, with her small contribution of two to the list, was out of the running when it came to being the producer of Vice-Presidents, turned her support to the Hoosier State, and said:

Indiana may justly claim to be the "Mother of Vice-Presidents," counting all she is credited with as their home State. Of the twelve national campaigns since the Civil War, Indiana has supplied the Vice-Presidential candidate of one of the two leading parties in seven of them. For the Republicans, Schuyler Colfax ran with Grant and Fairbanks with Roosevelt, while Fairbanks is now again running, this time with Hughes.

In the Democracy, Hendricks ran with Tilden, English with Hancock, Hendricks for a second time was ticketed with Cleveland, Kern raced to defeat with Bryan, and Marshall had better luck with Wilson. The total score is seven entries and four victories. Fairbanks counts upon making it five victories.

New Jersey has contributed only two to the list, these being Aaron Burr, who was born in Newark, and attained the distinction automatically and not by election, when Jefferson was chosen President in 1800, and of whom our State is not proud—and Garret A. Hobart, elected in 1896. In the latter New Jersey can rightfully and admittedly claim to have furnished the only Vice-President who brought to that office the dignity and influence that should always attach to the person who in case of the death or disability of the President must assume that station.

Had Mr. Hobart been alive when President McKinley was assassinated during his second term he would surely have still been Vice-President, and would have succeeded to the Presidency. He would then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Economy, in the use of reinforced concrete for industrial buildings, shows in the cost of erection—which is lower than steel and almost as low as mill construction. But the great saving appears after your building is completed—in lower insurance rates, lower maintenance, and in the lower operating costs that come from better working conditions for employees—better air, light and sanitation.
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¶ And the nickeled-box (the original one) with its screw top keeps the soap clean and fresh. The last half inch or so you can stick onto the new Stick and so use every bit. The same Comfort and Economy are found also in Colgate's Perfected Shaving Cream and Rapid Shave Powder.

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ACTUAL SIZE

in all probability have been regularly elected to that office in 1904, instead of Theodore Roosevelt, and if the latter had become President it would have been at a later date.

All of which, as the philosopher says, "sounds very good," and we are apt to admit that the Indiana claim is just. But, bless you, the Syracuse *Herald* rises in holy indignation! The Jersey supporter of Indiana is quite wrong; and it is almost presumptuous of it to present such a statement, with such slight foundation. We read in the Salt City paper:

Discussing the candidacy of Fairbanks, one of our esteemed contemporaries jocularly referred to Indiana as the "Mother of Vice-Presidents." The claim is unfounded, for this distinction belongs to New York. Our State has been the home of no fewer than ten Vice-Presidents: Aaron Burr, George Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins, Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, William A. Wheeler, Chester A. Arthur, Levi P. Morton, Theodore Roosevelt, and James S. Sherman. What is more, four of them were Presidents later—Van Buren by election, Fillmore and Arthur to fill accidental vacancies, and Roosevelt to fill a vacancy and also by election. But Indiana can claim only four Vice-Presidents—Schuyler Colfax, Thomas A. Hendricks, Charles W. Fairbanks, and Thomas R. Marshall. In the running-mate rivalry, however, Indiana leads New York in one respect. Since the Civil War she has furnished three unsuccessful nominees for Vice-President — Hendricks in 1876, William H. English in 1880, and John W. Kern in 1908—as against New York's two—Whitelaw Reid in 1892 and Sherman (who died before the close of the campaign) in 1912.

And having seen justice done—altho no attempt is made to account for the two homes of Aaron Burr, namely, New York and New Jersey—the account establishes the Empire State as the one who has done the most for her country along these lines. At least she stands thus until another State presents a still greater list of forgotten great men. Let us turn now to the Presidents. We cited the claims of Virginia, and the gracious ease with which she has long worn her title. According to the *Press-Guardian:*

Virginia used to pride herself upon being the "Mother of Presidents," and certainly the list of her sons who filled that office is an illustrious one, including Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the first Harrison, Tyler, and Wilson. But with the exception of Mr. Wilson, no President of Virginian birth has been elected since the birth of the Republican party.

This opens the way to hearing the claims of Ohio, which is rapidly threatening to dislodge her older sister. For Ohio has produced six Presidents, while the third State for such honors is either North Carolina or New York, with three each. The election of the Republican candidate this fall would move New York into third place for Presidents and first for Vice-Presidents.

THE TEA-CEREMONY IN NIPPON

TAKING tea with friends is merely a social incident in the Western world, with all the earmarks of superficiality and casual relationship of people. In Japan it is raised almost to the height of a religious observance, and is signalized by a seriousness and calm beauty which astound the visitor. The Japanese, says the London *Times*, take everything seriously; they strive to see beauty in the commonest observances of daily life, and thus into this tea-taking they put the ceremony which Americans or Englishmen would put into a début or a court presentation. As *The Times* puts it:

The egoistic Western mind ever seeks itself, but the Eastern mind knows how to merge self in the universal. It is to the elder brother of the East that we owe the discovery of the tea-ritual, and Japan was quick to follow the teaching of China. All the world knows how the proud warriors of Japan were content to humble themselves in the presence of the tea-masters. The tea-ceremony was held in a small room of bamboo and reed, planned and furnished with the utmost restraint, and the worshipers entered by a low door, kneeling. The vessels used symbolized the beauty of simplicity and naturalness. Here, in contemplating whatsoever things were lovely, men for a brief space could forget struggle and hatred.

To-day the minds of men and women are seeking a refuge for the spirit from the horrors that have well-nigh overwhelmed this generation. A slavish copy of Eastern tradition must always fail, but there is much to be gained by a study of Eastern detachment and humility in the presence of a beauty that reaches after the divine in man and his environment.

The tea-ceremony is heavily ridden with tradition. Every move, every part of the conversation which goes on at the time, is already established by an age-old law or custom. In its solemn and slow ritual, there is something of a religious atmosphere. A member of the family who has been trained in the duties acts as tea-master, and presides over the ceremony. The green, powdered tea, we learn, is prepared in the usual way, with hot water, then slightly cooled, and finally mulled to a froth before being offered to the guest. Description fails to do justice to the spirit of detachment and peace realized in the actual observance of the ritual, but we read:

In a remote part of Japan, twenty miles from the nearest railway station, overlooking a coast as lovely as that of the Inland Sea, there stands the house of a Japanese landowner that has been the dwelling-place of the same family for twelve generations. The unpainted timber has been swept by sea-winds and bleached by sun until it has become a silvery, ashen gray. Water is raised from the ancient well in the central, square, flagged courtyard exactly in the manner of three hundred years ago. Doves and swallows flutter and dart under the overhanging tiled eaves. The deep-set windows are protected by

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wooden bars instead of glass. Outside and inside there are beauty and a sense of remoteness that have no association with the modern world.

The master of the house is a man of perhaps thirty-five, with slanting, humorous eyebrows and large, kindly brown eyes. His clean-shaven mouth has the soft lines of a woman's, and a hovering smile betrays beautiful teeth.

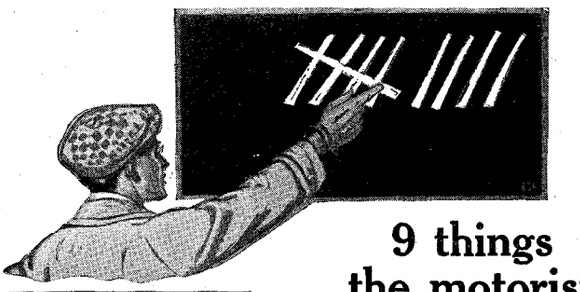
The elegant profile suggests an Italian rather than a Japanese type. His native dress is of indistinct brown silk traced with a faint design in a lighter color. His feet are clad in snowy *tabi*.

Indoors the guests are received with the courtesy of Old Japan. In a room that glows pale gold in a black setting, delicate food is served in priceless lacquer and china. The waiting is done by a son of the house, for no servant may approach the honored guests. After an elaborate meal and an exchange of courtesies, the guests are bidden to the tea-ceremony. As, in the West, a great family often has its private chapel, so in the East there are special rooms for the tea-ritual. The party is first led to the rest-room. The way to this room is by a passage, or *engawa*, an unshuttered wooden veranda, enclosing an ancient garden on three sides. It is a garden to be beheld and not walked in. In it there are pine-trees that have been molded rather than pruned for hundreds of years. Lanterns of stone make a gray foil to the deep green of the trees. In one corner gleams a group of hydrangeas of a blue that matches the sky.

The rest-room, continues the writer, is a tiny wooden house, walled with a kind of matting, and furnished more than sparingly. There are only a few kneeling cushions, and a charcoal fire on which the tea-kettle bubbles with musical rhythm. Often the *hibachi*, or charcoal-stove, is sunk in the floor, particularly if the latter is of earth or stone. The charcoal may emit a slight fume, but it is all disguised by the rich and heavy incense which floats through the apartment, redolent of poetry and old-time romanticism.

The essence of poetry in the ceremony is laid upon the guests at their arrival. They are greeted with a stately welcome, and are bidden with the mixture of sense-expressions such as those used by the present day *imagistes* to "smell the sound" of the water gurgling, or "listen to the melody" of the incense. Then they are expected to wait in the rest-room to prepare the spirit for the ceremony which is to follow, for no Japanese is ignorant that the effect of all experiences depends upon the state of mind in which they are received. Then we read the writer's description of the guests:

The party is five in number—three Japanese men, one Englishman, and an Englishwoman. The lady is invited to kneel at the opening facing the garden and advised that when the hostess is seen to unlatch the bamboo-wicker gate on the opposite side of the garden from the rest-room, she must rise, answer the bows that will be given, and, at a signal, follow the lady of the house to the room of the ceremony. For twenty minutes the five sit waiting.



Correct Automobile Lubrication

Explanation:—The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for gasoline motor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF CARS	1916		1915		1914		1913		1912	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott Detroit	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Apperson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Auburn (4 cyl)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.					
Autocar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Avery	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 5&C, 1 Ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.					
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.						
Case	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Model 6-40)	A	Arc.								
" (Model 6-30)	A	A								
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Chase (air)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (water)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.					
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A		
Cole	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	A	A						
Cunningham			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Delaunay-Belleville			B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Detroiter	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)			Arc.	Arc.						
Dodge	A	Arc.	E	E						
Empire			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	
Grant	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.					
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A								
Hudson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Super Six	A	A								
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
I. H. C. (air)			B	A	B	A	B	A		
" (water, 2 cycle)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" (water, 4 cycle)	A	Arc.								
Jackson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Jeffery	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A				
" (Chesterfield)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kearns	E	E	E	E						
" Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
King		A	Arc.	A	A	A	E	A	E	
" (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc.							
" Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.					
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " Com'l	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Model 48)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Knox	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
" (Model 35)	A	A	A	A						
Locomobile	E	E	E	E	E	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lozier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Marion	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (22-70)			Arc.	Arc.						
" (22-72)	A	A								
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Moline							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Knight	A	A	A	A	A					
Moon (4 cyl)			Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.					
National	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12 cyl)	A	A								
Oakland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Oldsmobile	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (12 cyl)	A	A								
" Com'l	A	A	A	A						
Paige			A	Arc.	A	A	A	E	A	E
" (6-46)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
" (6-36 & 38)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Pathfinder	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.			
" (12 cyl)	A	A								
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A								
Pierce Arrow	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Com'l	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.						
Renault	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Richmond	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E				
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A
" (8 cyl)	B	A								
Stevens Duryea			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Velie (4 cyl)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.					
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys Knight	B	A	B	A	A					
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

9 things the motorist should remember

1. One of your smallest expenses—lubrication—is your chief safeguard against your heaviest expense—depreciation.

2. Friction is relentless.

The effects of the incorrect oil will not be apparent during the first piston stroke or the second. But when piston strokes run up into the millions—and that does not take long—friction begins to get its due. You need not *look* for the effect of wear then. You can *hear* it.

3. Worn motors never "come back".

4. If given intelligent care and scientific lubrication, your car should run better the 2000th mile than the first.

5. No matter how freely a low quality or wrong-bodied oil is used, it can never do the work of the correct lubricant.

6. No one oil will suit all cars. This is absolute.

7. You selected a car that suits you. Now select an oil that suits your car.

8. Though you may *want* correct lubrication, you will seldom stumble on it by chance.

9. The Lubrication Chart, printed in part on the left, was prepared only after an engineering analysis of every American car and the leading foreign makes. It is revised yearly to include each season's new models. It represents our professional advice and specifies the correct oil for your car.

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Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

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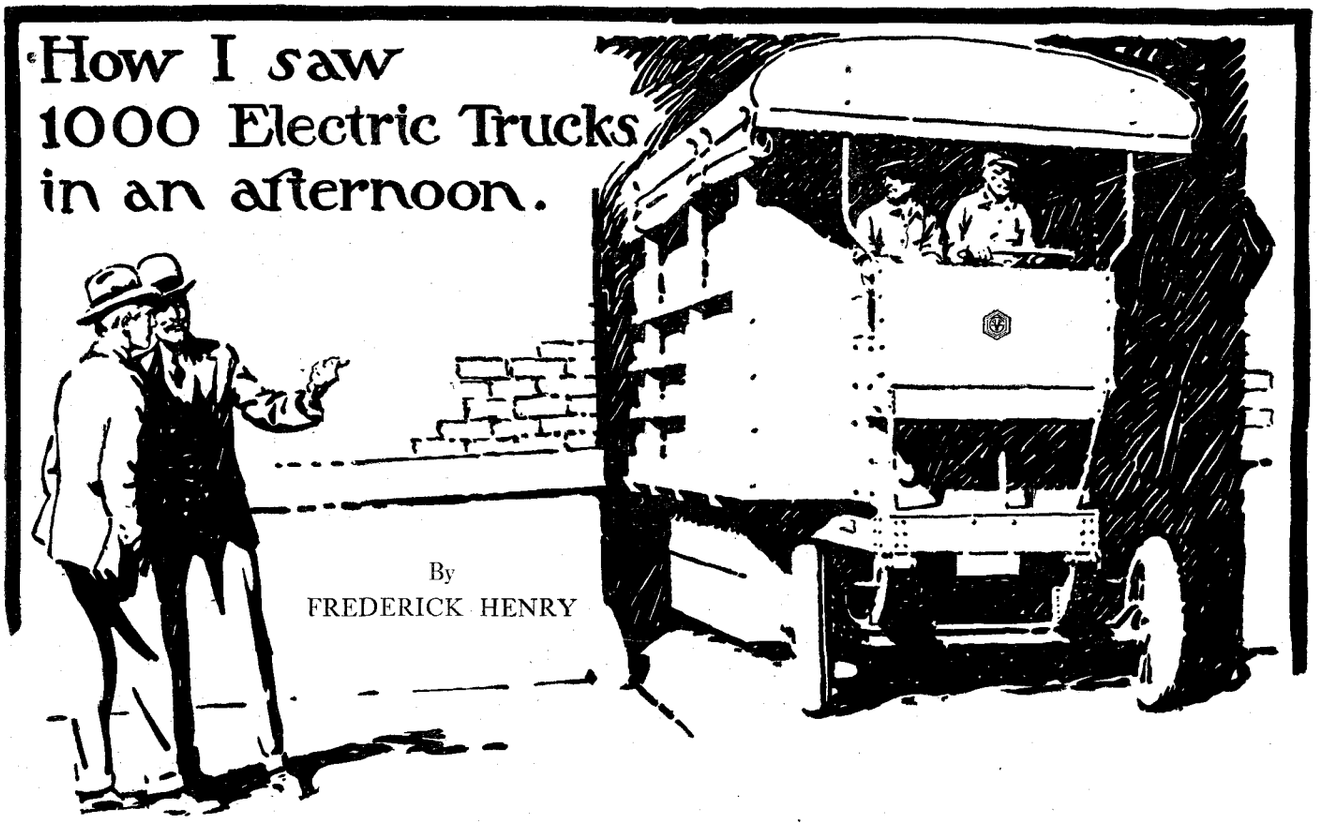
How I saw 1000 Electric Trucks in an afternoon.



By
FREDERICK HENRY

LET'S start fair—I didn't know anything more about electric trucks than a horse. The other afternoon, Mr. Black, of the General Vehicle Co., undertook to show me. Black is the sort of factory enthusiast I mistrust on general principles. There is no light and shade to his convictions about electric trucks.

He had been feeding figures to me for a month, proving the economies of electric trucking, and I rebelled. I don't like figures, anyway. I said, "If all that you claim is true, prove it by the men who are actually operating electric trucks." What I meant, was to meet two or three practical delivery men and pump them for opinions and then verify their statements through the bookkeepers.

But Black saw the thing differently. He is thorough, if nothing else. About two o'clock on a New York afternoon, he called for me in a special limousine, the body mounted on one of their ordinary ½-ton electric truck chassis. I recommend the outfit for anyone who likes luxury.

We stopped first in front of an attractive little four-story stone and brick building with the name of a world-famous jeweler over the door. I should judge the building has a front of about fifty feet, which I mention, as it developed during the afternoon that real estate values have a lot to do with the trucking problem.

That point was brought out later in a most impressive way.

The building in question is used to store twenty-one light electric trucks. Because of the kind of merchandise handled, a stranger is ordinarily about as welcome as a burglar to a nervous woman, but Black seemed to have the entree. The gentleman in charge first led us up to a nice looking truck that had just come in.

"That's the first electric we bought," he said, adding as an after thought, "It's thirteen years old." "Rebuilt?" I asked cautiously. "Oh! no," he answered. "Repainted several times, but otherwise she's just as we bought her. On the next floor are ten trucks we've run practically every day for twelve years."

"But hold on a minute," I said. "Doesn't an electric ever wear out?" "Oh, yes," he said, "they are bound to show signs of wear in time, but we haven't been running them long enough to know much about that."

"How many horses did you work before you put in electrics?" I asked. "One hundred and twenty," he answered.

"What saving do you credit to the change?" "Roughly speaking, about 50 per cent."

Our next stop was the basement of Lord & Taylor's new store on Fifth Avenue.

There is a wide drive running completely around the outside edge and enclosing the shipping room. All around this drive, trucks were backed up to the platform, loading for the four o'clock delivery. There were sixty-six electrics and about an equal number of gas trucks.

"Here is where I will get an impartial statement on the relative values of gas and electric trucks," I thought.

I got it, but the answer wasn't what I expected. The man in charge of deliveries certainly knew his business.

"Which do you like better, gas or electric?" I asked. He seemed surprised. "Why don't you ask me whether I prefer cows or horses?" he parried. "There isn't any just comparison between gas and electric trucks. Each has its own field and neither can be even considered for use in the other's field."

I asked for details.

"Well, to begin with," he said, "the electric is out of the question for long suburban hauls. For our work, the economic radius of the electric is about fifteen miles."

"Wherein is the electric superior for short hauls?" I asked.

"Why, because it's very much cheaper," he said.

"In what way is it cheaper?" I persisted.

His manner showed that patient suffering one experiences when one's lady companion at a ball game asks why the pitcher tries to hit the other gentleman's bat, but he was game.

"In city traffic," he said, "an electric covers more ground in an hour because of the greater ease of handling. An electric driver gets smaller pay. The electric only uses power when it is running, but a gas engine often runs idle. Juice is cheaper than gasoline. The cost of caring for electrics is roughly about one-third the upkeep of gas trucks. The electric is very seldom laid up for repairs, whereas we never have less than five gas trucks in the repair shop. The depreciation of an electric is much smaller than that of the gas machine."

"Is there any chance of electrics entirely superseding gas trucks?" I questioned.

"No. When it comes to speed and long runs, gas will always beat the electric."

Black kind of squirmed at this, but he couldn't say much as he has hopes of another nice order from Lord & Taylor.

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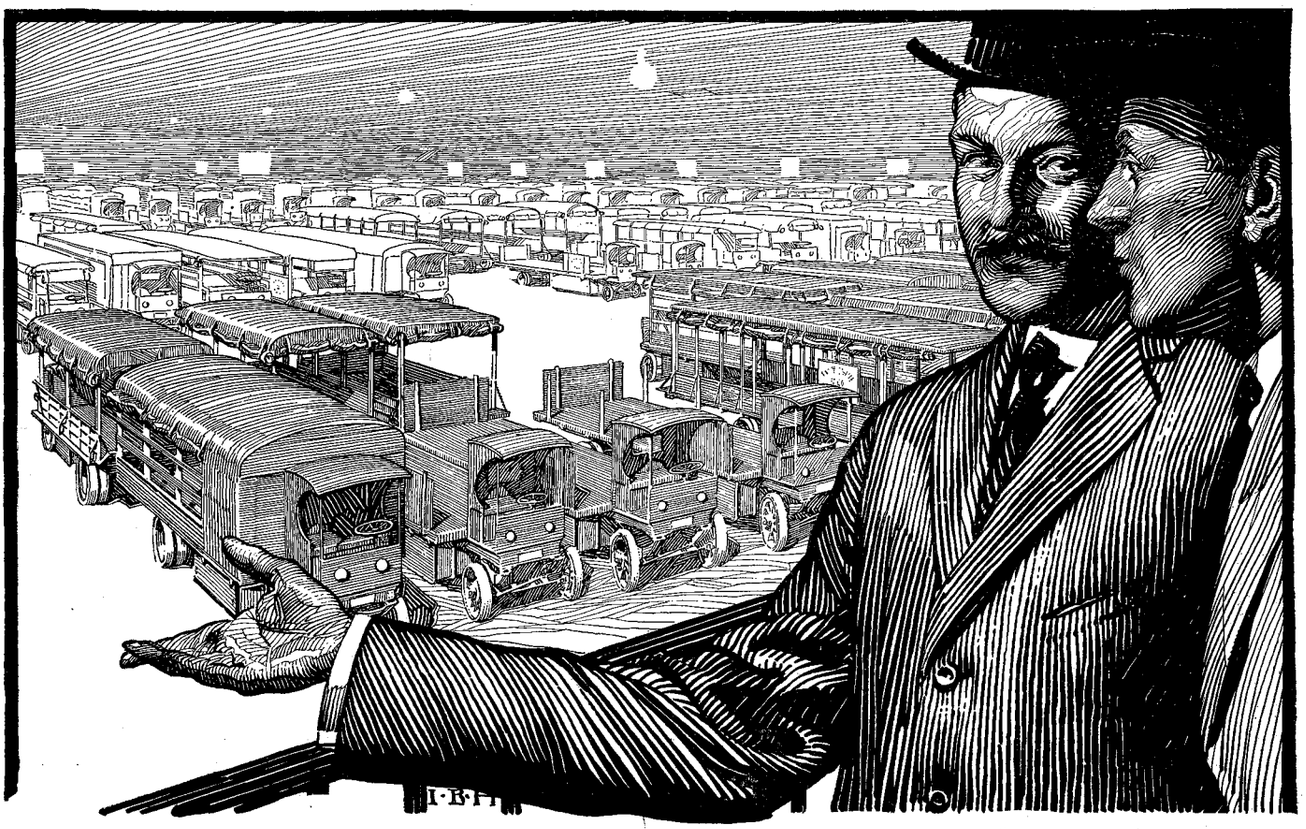

When we were back in the limousine, I suggested tentatively that some mention had been made of a brewery. I have always wanted to visit a brewery.

"All right—brewery it is," said Black. "Just pick any business you like—it makes little difference to us."

So we headed for Peter Doelger's.

Baker said something to a man at a cubby hole and we penetrated as far as the bottling room. If I was writing about beer instead of trucks I could say a few things about that room. Presently the master brewer joined us, as courtly a gentleman as you often meet and who makes more than a railroad president.

Black said we wanted to talk trucks and he promptly tried to shoo us out of a door which led to their garage. We resisted in a body.

"Oh, pardon me, I forgot," said our host, and led us over to a tap on which our collective gaze had been centered.

Feeling much refreshed, we proceeded to the building where they keep trucks.

Right here is where I want to bring out the real estate factor previously mentioned.

"When we changed from horses to gas and electric trucks," said our host, "we concentrated into this one building a squadron of trucks which do more work than our horse trucks ever did.

"This enabled us to abandon stable buildings, occupying property we wouldn't sell for $400,000. In other words, we actually made $400,000 in real estate by the change. We utilized this real estate for other purposes which would have forced us to buy a similar amount of land if ours hadn't been available."

I questioned our master brewer closely on this point but the facts remained as stated, namely: Power trucks took up less room than horses to the tune of $400,000.

Our host also had some interesting facts on the relative cost of upkeep of electric and gas trucks.

"Three men," he said, "do all the work on sixty-five electric trucks, whereas it takes nine men to keep twenty-seven gas trucks running. These figures do not include drivers. In other words, our experience is that it would take eighteen men to keep sixty-five gas trucks in condition as against three men for electrics."

Believe these figures or not, just as you like—I am merely quoting our informant, but he isn't the sort of man one doubts easily.

He also told us that changing from horses to power hadn't forced them to discharge a single driver—the horse drivers making the best sort of electric truck drivers.

We next inspected a squadron of mail trucks, operated by the Postal Transfer Co., a private corporation. The man in charge said electrics had cut down the number of accidents to pedestrians at least 70 per cent. over gas trucks. They have an advanced battery service here, keeping a lot of extra batteries which they slip into a truck in place of the exhausted batteries. By this method a truck is only in the place a few minutes instead of several hours, waiting for the battery to be recharged.

Black said that a lot of Central Stations are now equipped to give this kind of service. In Boston, Hartford and Baltimore, for instance, a truck runs up to the Central Station, slips out the old batteries, takes on a new set and is off—all in about five minutes. This means practically unlimited mileage and 24-hour running if necessary.

Later we visited several more breweries, notably Ruppert's, with its squadron of 250 trucks; two wholesale grocers, a coal dealer, and more department stores.

Everywhere the evidence was the same: the electric, in its field, was cheaper to operate, cheaper to care for, needed less repairs, was more fool proof and lasted longer than gas trucks. Compared to horses, it cut the cost of delivery by half and made possible enormous savings in real estate.

I did not find a single man who didn't like electrics better than gas trucks for the great majority of uses. Not a single man raised a single doubt concerning electrics for city and suburban use.

The statements I listened to convinced me—I have repeated them with no essential change—do they convince you?

There's just one chance that they do not. Perhaps your business differs from any mentioned. Write to us then about your business. In fifteen years we have analyzed the trucking of nearly every kind of commercial enterprise. Let us send the results of that work as it applies to your business. Ask for this information today. Address Trade Bureau A.

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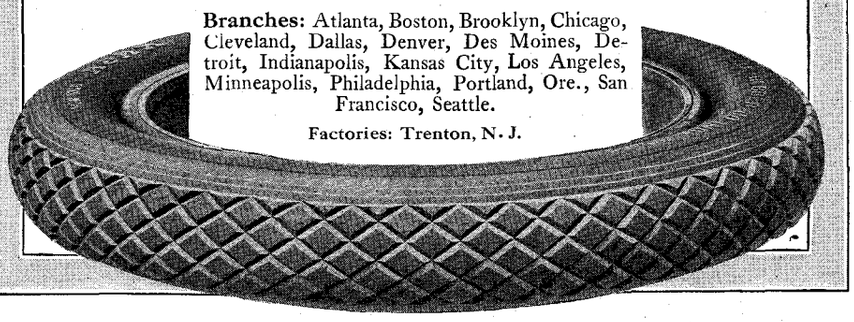

Slowly, behind a tall railing of slender bamboo, the gray-clad figure of a middle-aged woman is seen nearing the gate. Breathlessly the five await her approach. On her feet are new straw sandals to protect her spotless *tabi* from imagined dust on the exquisite stone slabs that flag the winding pathway. Gently and with grave formality the lady opens the gate, and, apparently without looking at the occupants of the rest-room, bows deeply three times. The Englishwoman gives answering obeisance, and at a signal from her host nervously follows the gliding figure of her retreating hostess.

The four men slowly file after her, each first donning a pair of new straw sandals that lie ready near the *engawa* of the rest-room. The afternoon sun gleams through the bamboo lattice and reflects the trees in a miniature pond in the garden. The five figures approach the tea-room. At the entrance they remove the straw sandals, which they leave outside.

The room is formed of graceful woodwork, and floored with *tatami*. There is just room for the five, and they kneel with their backs to the wall on the side of the room which they entered. Opposite, to their right, is the altar of beauty—the *tokonoma*. On its wall is a priceless antique *kakemono*. Suspended from the ceiling is a jar of bronze wicker of lovely form, which holds a branch with blue flowers. The twigs have been carefully manipulated by the trained fingers of the hostess, and the effect of vase and flower is to give the beholder an emotion similar to that created by the reading of a fine poem or perhaps the finding of a rare butterfly. Next the alcove is a fire of charcoal deep-set in the floor. The sunk *hibachi* is square, and on it is a kettle as old as the tea-room, of dark, hand-beaten metal, its upper half shaped like the shoulders of Fuji. It has a heavy copper lid, which is slightly raised so as to emit the steam and the murmur of boiling water. On the kettle two detachable metal rings take the place of a handle. Incense is burning in the charcoal.

Already the quickly coming twilight deepens the glow of the charcoal fire. Outside, lights begin to gleam in the stone lanterns where candles have been placed behind new rice-paper. Rusty iron lanterns of Old-World design are discovered hanging from the eaves. Candles are artfully placed in these to suggest twinkling stars, while the paper in the stone lanterns is cut to suggest different phases of the moon.

Rice-cakes of varied kinds are served in heavy ancient Chinese basins. The beauty-worshipers converse in low tones until the silent, graceful Japanese lady again appears. She enters kneeling at a sliding panel. With measured movements she tends the fire, adds cold water to the boiling kettle, and with the snowy wing of a bird sweeps the shoulders of the kettle and the wooden casing of the *hibachi*. Each time she enters or leaves she slides her white-clad feet over the floor with a slow movement. On her final entering she brings two rare bowls for serving tea. One is gray-green and rough-hewn of upturned mushroom shape. The other is black and deep. It is one of two made by a famous *daimyo* three hundred years ago. On its mysterious surface are one or two white smudges for snowflakes. It is a ceramic treasure.

The kneeling lady goes through the rite of preparation with restrained zeal. The glow of the fire lights her earnest, dark

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eyes and shows color in her cheeks. Her scanty hair is smoothed from her forehead and forms a small knot at the back of her head. Her neck is lean and her figure shrunken. There are shadows about her mouth and temples, but the expression of her face is sweet and appealing, and a highly wrought temperament shows in her slender, nervous hands. Bowing low, she presents the frothy tea to each guest in turn. In this shrine of rare beauty and peace, in "a moment made eternity," the spirit rests.

MOVIE MONEY

FIVE hundred and seventy-five millions is a rather snug sum of money. We think of it in connection with providing a nation with battle-ships, endowing a horde of universities, or perhaps building a railway or a subway system. But we are not apt to associate such an expenditure with the production of a year's moving pictures. Yet this is exactly what the producers spend in twelve months in putting into shape for the tired business man and his wife the great cinemas which draw the crowds. Mr. Gerald Duffy writes in *The Picture-Play Magazine* an attractive article showing the amount that these far-sighted men spend on pleasing the public taste. Much is said of the theatrical failures, and of the firms shipwrecked on the shoals of bankruptcy after one or two of its shows have failed, but little is heard about the movie failures. Much money is risked, and it is the amount of investment which has made the cinema industry what it now is. According to the account:

This vast amount of money, and the activity of business that it has incited, have raised the films to a height where they occupy fifth place among the industries of the United States, being surpassed, in the order named, by railroads, the clothing industry in all its various branches, iron and steel, and oil. The automobile-manufacturer is minor in importance to the pictures and holds sixth position. Agriculture is not quoted in this estimate, as it can scarcely be regarded as a commercial industry. Statisticians of the Motion-Picture Board of Trade have compiled these figures, and they consider it safe to state that by March, 1917, the production of films will surpass in importance the oil industry.

One remarkable feature about the position of the motion-pictures is that all of the four industries that surpass it in importance are necessaries to the life and work of man, while the films are purely and simply sources of amusement. It is, indeed, surprizing that they should break into the financial circles of the nation with such great impetus.

There are two questions that are dominant in the minds of the public. The first is: "Where does all the money come from?" and the second, "Where does all the money go?" The first may be answered by going to the direct source of revenue—the theaters. There are in the United States to-day about eighteen thousand of these, with seating capacities varying from one hundred upward to thirty-five hundred, and even more. At this estimate

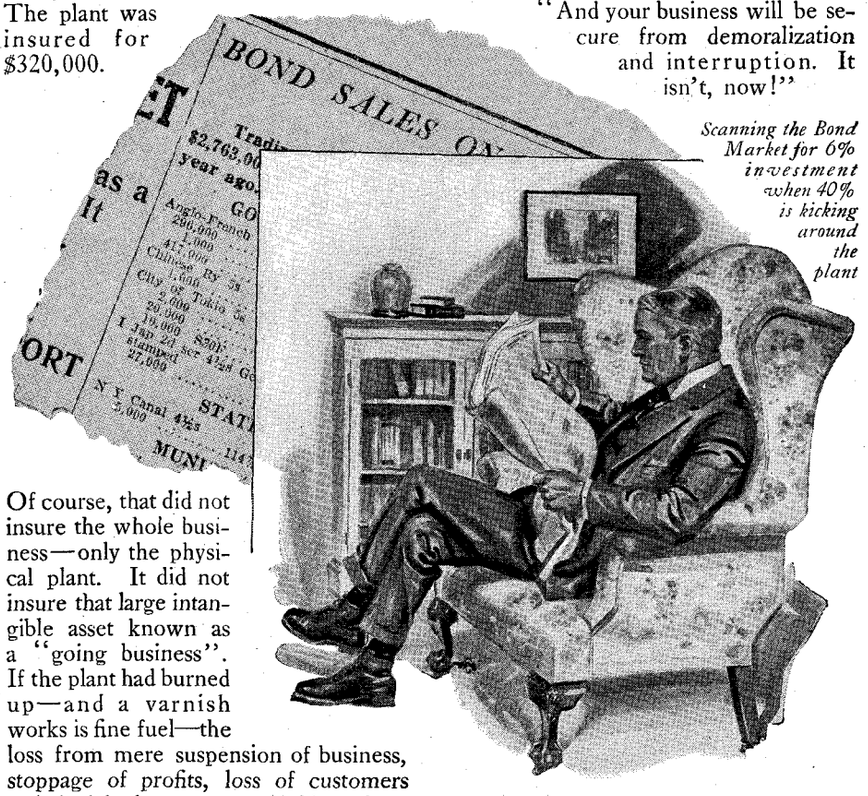
KICKING AROUND THE PLANT

How a sure 40% investment was found.

By J. D. PRYOR

IN these days a 40% investment that's as sure as a U.S. Government Bond is like finding money. The Flint Varnish Works at Flint, Mich., found one recently in the ordinary course of business.

The gold mine was hidden in their profit sheet under the item "Insurance". Year after year that item had been a steady feature of their "fixed charges". The plant was insured for $320,000.



Scanning the Bond Market for 6% investment when 40% is kicking around the plant

Of course, that did not insure the whole business—only the physical plant. It did not insure that large intangible asset known as a "going business". If the plant had burned up—and a varnish works is fine fuel—the loss from mere suspension of business, stoppage of profits, loss of customers and forfeited contracts would perhaps be as big as the loss of the plant. A big going business can't stop suddenly without a crash and a disaster, any more than a fast express train can. And for years afterwards, the owners, looking at the records, would have had to explain—"That was the year of the fire."

We went to the Flint Varnish Works with the same proposition that we take successfully to many other houses every year. We said: "You are paying $6700.00 a year for fire insurance. That is a fairly high premium. Some of your rivals are paying only one-fourth as much because they have the protection of Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers. They pay less because their fire risk is less. This automatic sprinkler is practically infallible.

"Accordingly the insurance companies will give you a new rate when you install sprinklers, a low rate based on your lowered risk. The insurance will cost you $2000 a year instead of $6700. A Grinnell Sprinkler System will cost you $11,750, so that the saving of $4700 a year will repay the principal in two years and a half or at the rate of 40% on the investment.

"Furthermore, it is a sound and solid investment, good as gold for as long as your buildings stand. You can't stop up this flowing little fountain of cash except by demolishing or abandoning your plant. As you are probably going to go on in your present buildings for fifty years, your investment will pay for itself twenty times over.

"And your business will be secure from demoralization and interruption. It isn't, now!"

The Flint Varnish Works accepted our proposition and installed Grinnells this year, thereby stopping their waste of $4700 yearly of high insurance premiums. They chose Grinnells, not because we were the cheapest bidder (probably we were not), but because on so important and permanent a purchase it was worth while to have the standard system, the oldest and the best known, which protects more American property than all other kinds put together.

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Advt.

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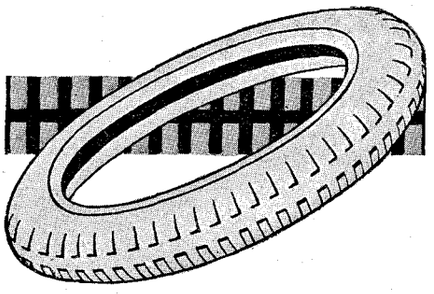

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the average daily attendance of all the theaters showing motion-pictures throughout the country is about 25,200,000 persons.

With an average charge of eight cents to each person, the amount of paid attendances daily should answer to where the money comes from.

But where does all this money go? The answer lies in the announcements placarded on every corner announcing the "Million-Dollar Film," and giving in great detail the principal events—where battle-ships are sunk, villas burned, bridges blown up, and trains wrecked. This all takes money. And there are, again, the highly paid star, and the constantly increasing number of desertions from the legitimate stage due to the lure of phenomenal salaries. The account states:

Salaries of players are, without a doubt, the greatest drain on the producers' bank-accounts. This can be readily realized when one brings to mind the single man who draws a salary that is nearly seven times that of the President of the United States — Charlie Chaplin. Mr. Chaplin alone costs the Mutual Company $520,000 a year, and when his contract was signed he received in addition a bonus of $150,000. Little Mary Pickford has for some time received $104,000 per annum from her employers, the Famous Players Company, and there is a rumor in circulation to the effect that she is casting her nets for even more. These two players are the highest paid in the profession, but they are so high priced that it is doubtful if there is any other profession in which any person could hope to duplicate the salaries. But the money received by many other actors and actresses, while not as much as that commanded by the services of Mr. Chaplin and Miss Pickford, is by no means small. A few instances will prove this.

Douglas Fairbanks, who deserted the legitimate stage for films, is being paid $100,000 a year, and he is but a lone example of many of his type. A great many players have been lured from the boards to play in a single film by offers ranging between $15,000 and $40,000. The number of players who draw envelops every Saturday that are bulged with amounts between $150 and $300 are almost too numerous to count. Actors and actresses who are employed as "extras" are paid from three dollars to five dollars a day, with the last figure greatly in the majority, while players doing "bits" in pictures receive almost twice as much.

The Fine Arts division of Triangle has fifteen people, all players with the exception of President Harry Aitken, whose salaries aggregate one million dollars a year.

The Inceville plant, owned by the New York Motion-Picture Company, at the beginning of 1916 represented an investment of $30,000, exclusive of eighteen thousand acres of ground owned by it. Aside from Inceville, the same company had just invested in the neighborhood of $100,000 at Culver City, California.

The Fine Arts studios located in Los Angeles are valued at an amount in the neighborhood of $150,000. Lasky is said to have spent half a million dollars on its Hollywood, California, plant, and holds eighteen thousand acres of land in the San Fernando valley. David Horsley's invest-

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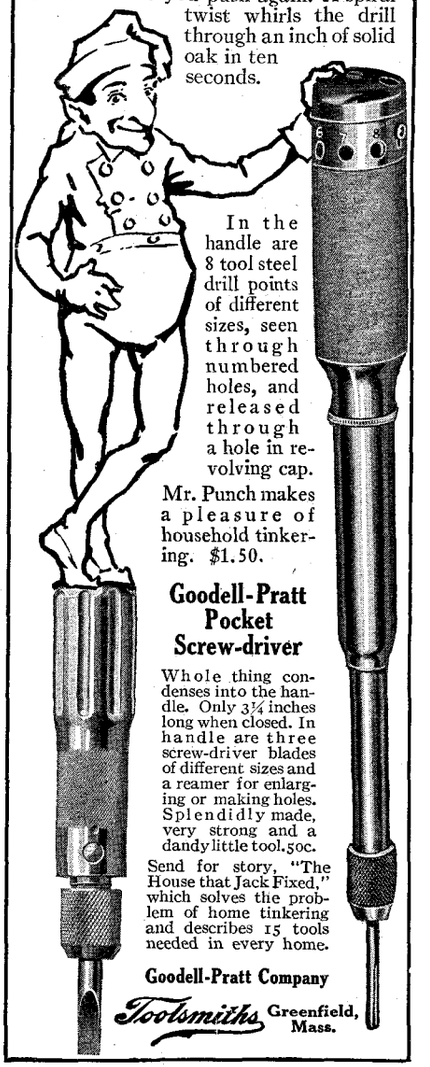

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ment in his studio in the heart of Los Angeles is estimated at $250,000, while the W. H. Clune Motion-Picture Company recently spent the same amount for a studio at Hollywood. At East Hollywood the Vitagraph Company has placed $150,000 in a large studio. To the Oliver Morosco Photo-Play Company the mention of its studio means an investment of $400,000.

From the figures here set forth the amount of money that changes hands in the motion-picture industry is shown to be surprizingly large—almost astounding. But the investment, from the viewpoint of results—is a good-paying one.

And to localize the industry in this country, its center can be named in a single city—a city that is almost owned by the industry—Los Angeles. In Los Angeles alone one thousand miles of negative film—every foot of which has passed through a motion-picture camera—are developed each year. From this negative forty thousand miles of positive are made—almost enough to be extended twice around the entire globe! And about 80 per cent. of the films made in the world are produced in southern California, the reason being the desirable atmosphere and climate.

We go to a theater at night, pay our ten, fifteen, or twenty-five cents, as the case may be, and go inside. As we sit in the semidarkness and dreamily watch the scenes flit by on the screen, few of us stop to consider further—to consider the money that has been expended for this night's entertainment, or to consider that the little admission that we paid at the door is our share toward making possible the existence of one of the world's greatest industries—another conquest for America—a billion-dollar pastime.

IRELAND'S JOAN OF ARC

OUT of the turmoil and confusion of the recent Dublin disturbances one figure attracted world-wide attention. More people were interested in the frail little woman who led her own battalion of scouts in the Quixotic attack on Dublin Castle than even in the poet-dreamers who planned an impractical rebellion. The woman was Constance Gore-Booth, daughter of Sir Jocelyn, an Irish baronet. By marriage she holds a Polish title, and is the Countess Markiewicz.

She was the veritable counterpart of the Domremy maid in the fighting. She led the attack on the Castle, the very halls in which, some years before, as a niece to the Lord Lieutenant, she had lent her share to the season's social brilliance. She shot down the sentinel at the gate; she was captured, and she kissed her pistol before giving it up to the guard. She went proudly to prison without the slightest hope of having her life spared. Surely, says the Los Angeles *Tribune*, here is a figure to inspire an epic poet. We read a crisp, illuminating account of this Irish patriot written for that paper by a personal friend of the Countess:

Her youth was spent in the manor-house of Lissadell, a village of County Sligo, and

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HAVE OFFERED TO THE CONSUMER THE HIGHEST VALUE PROCURABLE AS WELL AS THE BEST IN STYLE—THEY ARE UNRESERVEDLY THE FIRST CHOICE OF MEN WHO CAN BUY ANY COLLAR THEY DESIRE IRRESPECTIVE OF THE PRICE.
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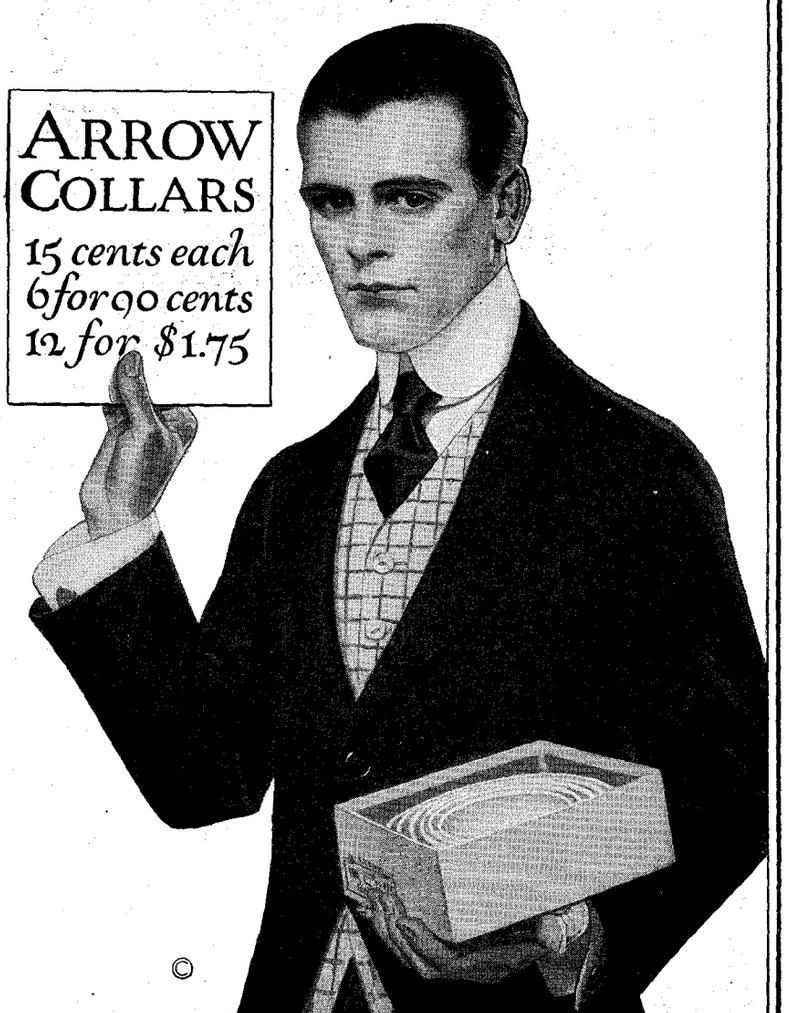

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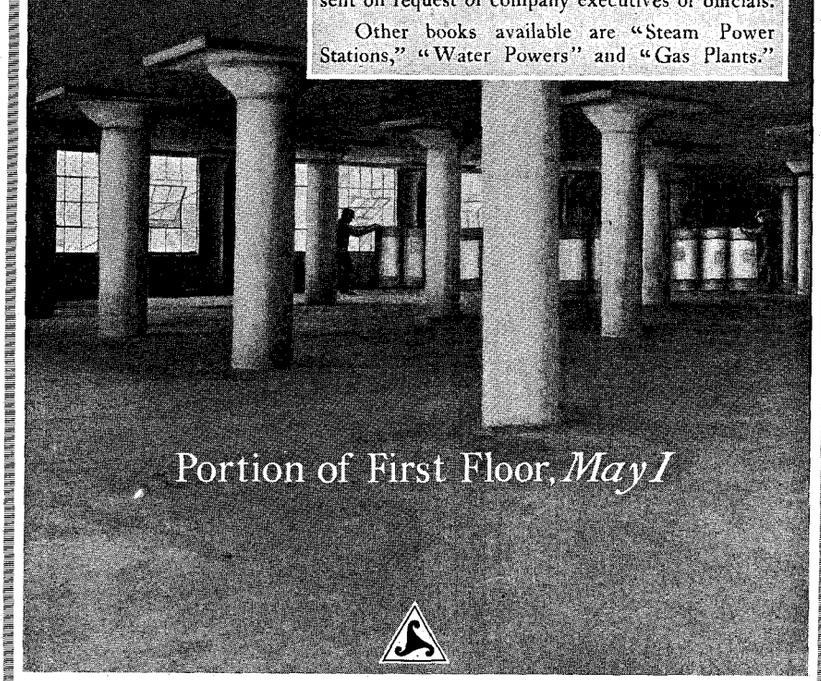

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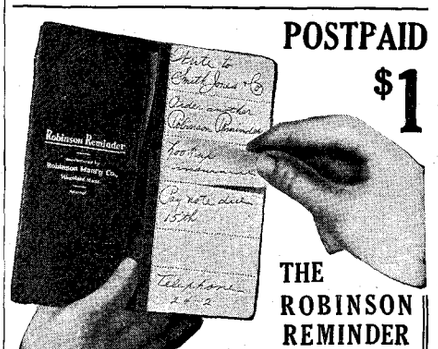

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here—so the tradition goes—so thoroughly did Lady Gore-Booth preserve her native English atmosphere that she had the clocks set by Greenwich time. She was less successful in setting the tone of her daughter's sentiments.

Two stories come down from the girlhood of Constance Gore-Booth which indicate her attitude toward parental authority. At that time Parnell was the premier patriot of Ireland, and the youth of the country was at his feet. Evidently he had fired the girl's imagination, for when he was scheduled to speak in a neighboring town she determined at all costs to hear him. Her mother, however, decided that she should stay at home.

There are no trolleys and few trains in the West of Ireland, so Lady Gore-Booth laid an embargo on all means of conveyance and considered her position safe. But she reckoned without the resourcefulness of her daughter. Corralling two horses from a neighboring farm, Constance and her sister Eva rode recklessly across country and arrived in time to hear the speech.

But if her conduct in this case amounted to insult, in the next it aimed at deliberate injury.

Land-troubles were rife in the West and the tenants had decided on a strike. "No rents!" was their war-cry. But at that time landlords were still formidable, and there was some hesitancy about carrying out the campaign. A meeting was called to decide the matter finally. It proved sensational in an unexpected way.

Among those not invited, but nevertheless present, was the courageous and irrepressible Constance, who came to advise the tenants to refuse payment to her own father!

With all due respect to the maternal tenderness of Lady Gore-Booth, one has a vivid picture of her relief when Constance discovered her genius for painting and thereupon betook herself to Paris to become a student. One has a companion picture of the regret of Sir Jocelyn's Connaught tenants at the loss of this landlord's lovable daughter.

Constance Gore-Booth spent several years in Paris, studying painting. She mingled with many types of people, and formed a wide acquaintance in artistic circles. A writer in the London *Daily Mail* presents an intimate sketch of the young painter in her Paris surroundings, beginning reminiscently:

I used to know her in Paris, and I called her by a current nickname, "Teuf-Teuf."

There were two sorts of art students in Paris in the 'nineties, the Teuf-Teuf, go-ahead sort, and the Camomile, the sort that works all day and never plays or is let out to play. I suppose the analogy of the dashing gray motor-car, newish in those days, inspired the sobriquet. A Camomile once took me to lunch at the Crémerie Léopold Robert, that rather famous restaurant situated in the Boulevard Montparnasse.

Suddenly the Camomile exclaimed: "Hooray! here's my darling Teuf-Teuf. Now she'll tell you where to go in Paris."

Teuf-Teuf came up to our table like a winged Victory, walking in a flamboyant style that had the very spirit of movement in it. She was a tall, thin slip of a girl, with tawny red-gold hair worn *à la* Mérode

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over her ears under her sailor-hat. She had on a pink cotton blouse very much open at the collar, from which a long white throat rose triumphantly. Her short-sightedness lent her face a peering, puzzled look which was at variance with her perfect boyish frankness and *camaraderie*. She ordered an exiguous lunch and sat down.

All the *rapins* glared at all the other *rapins* as if all the *rapins* there were in love with her. I have heard that they mostly were. One of them rose from his distant seat with *empressement* and offered her a light from his cigaret. When this handsome Byronic figure had gone back to his place she whispered to me:

"I didn't introduce my friend. He is a genius, only very poor, and that makes him shy. He is a Polish count. His name is Casimir Markiewicz."

Then the Camomile invited her to be kind and take me round a bit, and she agreed heartily.

She took me to La Cigale and Le Soleil d'Or on the "Boul' Mich.," but not to any questionable haunts.

Our amusements were innocent enough. We sat in front of one or other of the cafés on the boulevard every evening sipping our coffee or our rhum St. James, looking out on the human stream surging past, listening to the raucous voices of *camelots* bidding us see *La Presse* or *La Patrie*. . . . About two in the morning we returned and, putting off her walk to her studio on the other side till morning, she lay down on the floor of my room and put herself to sleep with a recitation of Swinburne's "Triumph of Time"—every word of it.

She was very poor. She painted portraits when she could get commissions. While I was there she was engaged in painting the lady who is now Marchioness Townshend. She boasted bitterly that she could live on two francs a day and take her bath in a pannikin in the middle of the bare studio floor. She was hopelessly generous. Her father and mother were niggardly with supplies in the hope of starving her back home to Lissadell. When Sir William and Lady Gore-Booth came to Paris they went to one of the fashionable hotels, and their daughter had to go and see them there, properly drest, with gloves and a hat. Once they told her to order herself a new dress for the occasion.

It was green with a high, upstanding ruff at the back of the neck as the fashion of the day then was. I went with her to the final trying on.

"*Mon Dieu!*" she exclaimed, turning round before the glass. "I look just like a rabbit sitting in the heart of a cabbage!"

The red hair! The green dress! The *assistance* recognized the justice of the criticism and roared with laughter.

"*Cette* Gore-Booth!" every one said; "*mais elle est folle!*"

I do not fancy she was mad at all, but I am sure she had not ever quite enough to eat. I believe her very brain was starved. She did not think; she had no emotions which she could not work off with a round of Swinburne or a dance at the Moulin de la Galette.

She married her Polish friend, so poor, and therefore so shy, and for many years the tall, slight nobleman was a familiar figure in Dublin with his distinguished-looking wife. He is now at the front, and recently reported wounded. As a countess

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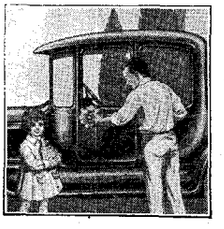

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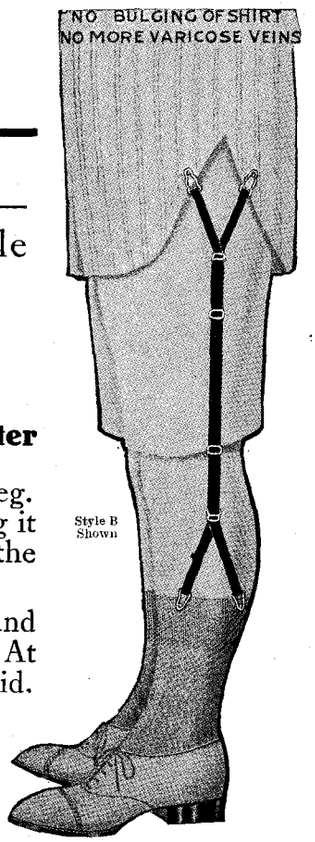

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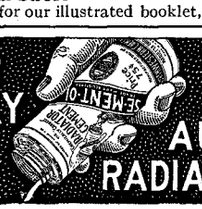

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Constance was as uncontrollable as when she was Miss Gore-Booth. *The Tribune* tells of her impulsiveness and unguardedness of tongue:

On her first visit to her staid English mother with her Russian-Polish husband, all three were taking tea one afternoon in the drawing-room of Lissadell. It had been a wet day and Lady Gore-Booth now requested her son-in-law to see whether the weather had cleared. He went out, returned, and reported succinctly:

"Raining like blue hell!"

His mother-in-law stiffened in her chair, and Count Casimir, by now accustomed to such symptoms, hastily explained:

"You see, Constance has taught me all the English I know."

About 1905 the two settled in Dublin, where they lived until the outbreak of the war. Being the niece of a former Viceroy, the Countess was soon active in the social circle of which Dublin Castle and the Viceregal set are the center. The Count, himself a painter of prominence, became official artist of the court. There was no function at which the couple were not present. But meanwhile, equally inevitably, they were gravitating toward a different group, for they were rather thinkers first and social favorites afterward.

Countess de Markiewicz and her husband soon found themselves in the current of Irish intellectualism, and intellectualism, as it is practised in Dublin, seems indissolubly bound up with Nationalism.

Constance de Markiewicz, as a result of her new connections, began the study of Irish history. That was the beginning of the end.

When a woman of quick sympathies and unselfish impulses reads the story of Ireland's sufferings the result is a foregone conclusion. She becomes a Nationalist, whatever her individual interpretation of the word. There is no conception of Nationalism, however, which connotes a friendship with Dublin Castle.

The Countess soon drifted from her former set. Whereupon her husband at first entered a mild protest that the Viceregal Lodge had the best whisky in town. Very soon, however, he was imbued with his wife's sentiments, as is shown by his play, "The Memory of the Dead."

But no artistic medium could give expression to the new needs of the Countess's soul. She was above all things practical. She needed action.

To the Countess de Markiewicz is due the arming of the first force in Ireland. It started under the name of the Fianna, a body of boys in their teens, who correspond roughly to Baden-Powell's English scouts. They met every week in a hall in Camden Street, where they drilled under the Countess's direction. At times they betook themselves to the open, maneuvering in the Dublin mountains, where their leader had a cottage under Three Rock Hill.

When war broke out the Countess de Markiewicz was among those who repudiated Redmond's pledge of Irish loyalty to the English cause. Being a Sinn Feiner, she saw in Great Britain's difficulties only a unique opportunity for Ireland. At once she became an object of suspicion to the Secret Service, and her house was closely watched.

Early this year, under the Defense of the Realm Act, it was raided and a printing-press was seized. They found there pro-

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German literature and some letters that led to the capture of a rebel arsenal.

Then, when the leaders of the extreme Nationalist or Separatist section at length determined on the use of armed force the Countess insisted on contributing her small regiment, tho many of the men would willingly have excluded her. In the actual uprising in the Irish capital she marched boldly on the Government stronghold, and it is reported that she personally shot and killed the guard who hastened to close the Castle gates. And after her capture she kissed the muzzle of her revolver before it was taken from her.

Now she is in an English jail, and to Dubliners there remains the memory of a flying figure on a bicycle of which one caught glimpses on the streets of the south side, or whom one saw at times in the Rathmines tram-car, gesticulating, talking —usually in French—always careless in dress, but distinguished in spite of her costume—a very tall, very fair, very tense figure that it is very hard to forget.

OUR REAL WAR-SONGS

WHEN a trooper starts for the front to do his best to slaughter the enemy, we have always learned that he ought to "lend his brow a terrible aspect," and hate the foe with all his vitality; and he should shout strange, martial war-songs, full of blood, and flags, and glory, and the heat of battle, and the joy of pouring out his red life for the fatherland. Yet this is exactly what he does not do. Instead, he too often grows light and flippant when he is not faintly melancholy. Your average soldier would sooner think of the morning-glories that twine about the old door at home in Vermont than to chant the flag twining about its staff in a lordly way. He would sooner tell "how red-cheeked and fresh as a daisy" is his "little Darktown Maisie" than to sing of the pleasures of transcendental heroism.

In the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* we are given an interesting collection of observations on just what songs the war does produce; just what the soldier sings, and what connection seems to be between war and light-hearted singing. Marching apparently produces the song, for the words seem to matter little if the melody is one that one can keep step with easily. We read:

When this country was passing through one of its periodic crises with Mexico, about three years ago, a newspaper paragrapher ventured to suggest that Washington's apparent hesitation to take decisive action might be due to a fear that a clash would revive the vogue of "Dolly Gray." Everybody remembers, with or without pleasure, that when volunteers were enlisting for the Spanish War of 1898, every vaudeville stage rang with:

> Hark! I hear the bugle calling;
> Good-by, Dolly Gray.

So far the paragrapher's fears have not been realized. If the United States finally intervenes in Mexico, "Dolly Gray" may yet be revived, but whether it is or not, this year's troubles are almost certain

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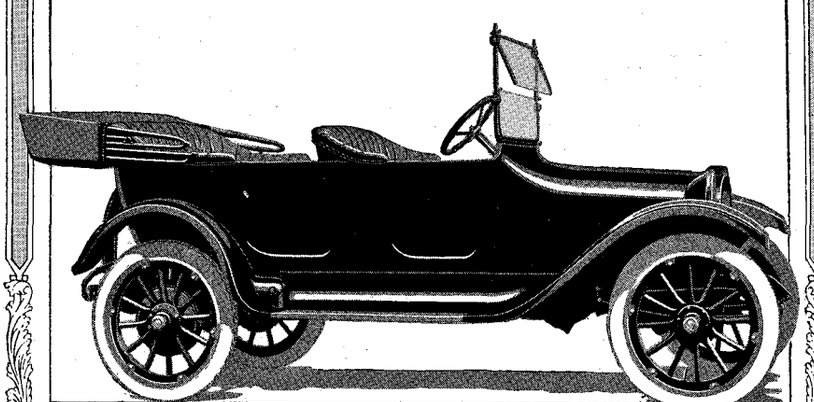

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	Time Deposits
New England . . .	$ 81,915,000
The South . . .	182,843,000

In this connection, please remember that of the seven Regional Banks in the United States, three were assigned to the South.

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NORTH CAROLINA

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Raleigh News and Observer.
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to produce their own "war-songs." Indeed, only the other day a San Antonio dispatch quoted this verse, written by an officer at Fort Sam Houston, to be sung to the tune of "I'm on My Way to Mandalay":

I've got to go to Mexico,
For Fighting Freddie says it's so;
I've got to fight with all my might
So the Stars and Stripes may blow.
Look out, Villa, for I wouldn't be ya
When the boys see ya; that's why
I've got to go to Mexico;
I'm going to say good-by.

Every war in which the United States has had a part has given birth to songs which have been taken up by the soldiers. Some are classics which became so deeply rooted in the affections of the people that they seem destined to live so long as the nation endures. It may be that the martial airs of the fathers were of a higher class than those produced in recent years. But the production is never-ceasing. "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier" may have been something of a rage only two years ago, but nobody except an ultra-pacifist would think of singing it now. It is not of the kind that sticks.

New York troops swinging up Broadway at the close of the Spanish War sang "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." Market Street, San Francisco, rang with it a short time later, when Funston and his Twentieth Kansas boys returned from the Philippines. But this was by no means the only song which the conflict of 1898 helped to make famous. More truly a war-made jingle was:

Oh, there's a road to Cuba, as plain as can be,
And if you want to see a wreck just take a look at me;
For I have eaten their Spanish chow and paid their price so dear,
And I've surely got enough of this, I want to get away from here.

MOSBY AS A RAIDER

JOHN MOSBY, who died a few weeks ago in Washington, was in his day probably the most famous of the Confederate guerrillas who roamed the war-region and made life one long worry for the Union armies. Picturesque when viewed through the lapse of years, his career was none the less tragical for the Union at the time, for he was the relentless chief of a band which did more than any other to terrorize the Shenandoah Valley, cut off communications, capture supplies, and create general devastation among the opposing troops. Mosby was the only Confederate officer to be outlawed by the United States Government, yet he lived long enough to be recognized by the President with appointments of trust and honor.

He led the famous Mosby's Partizan Rangers, a deadly troop which was hated and feared by the Union soldiers, and which they tried countless times to capture and disperse. Yet he was never taken but once, and then, as a prisoner of war, was immediately exchanged. It was while serving with the rank of trooper under J. E. B. Stuart, then colonel and later general, that he conceived the idea of harassing the Northern forces from the rear. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

With never more than a hundred men under his command, and often with only a score, he broke up lines of communication, captured a whole transportation-train, filled the North with consternation by riding completely around McClellan's Army, penetrated the Union lines, and kidnaped from Fairfax Court-House General Stoughton and a score of orderlies and sentries, and accomplished many another feat of daring and strategy that won for him the reputation of being perhaps the most dangerous guerrilla chief of military history. Whole brigades were sent out after his band of cavalry and a price was put on his head. If they were lucky, the brigades returned more or less intact; the reward was never paid.

Indeed, Mosby earned such a reputation that the very nurse-maids of the North used to invoke him to frighten children, and the mass of the people believed him to be some sinister spirit which brooded over places when things went wrong. When Lincoln was assassinated in Ford's Theater, it was immediately noised about that Mosby had been seen in the auditorium that evening, but the Confederate fighter easily proved that he had been miles away, and at the very time was negotiating a truce with Hancock. Probably this curious reputation was due to his supreme elusiveness, and the ease with which he moved about in the very midst of his enemies, without being taken. Says *The Post:*

Lincoln always had an appreciation of Mosby. One day when the guerrilla was operating so close to Washington that he could see the dome of the Capitol, he stopt a woman who was driving into the city, borrowed a pair of scissors from her, and after cutting off a lock of his hair gave it to her and asked her to give it to Mr. Lincoln with his compliments. "Tell him," added the guerrilla, "that I am coming to Washington soon and would like a lock of his hair."

The President received the memento and enjoyed the joke.

From the same source come other tales showing the daring and the limitless ingenuity of the fighter in his palmy days. Especially attractive is the story of how the raiding band came into existence, brought into being by the conditions that attended the fighting at the end of the second year of the war. As we read:

It was the winter of 1862–63, soon after Lee had hurled Burnside back from Fredericksburg, and the two armies lay glaring at each other across the Rappahannock, that "Mosby's men" had their small beginning. The great captains were idle, and the young cavalryman thought it an auspicious time to suggest a plan that had long been buzzing in his brain.

Lee had abandoned to the enemy the part of Virginia lying north of the Rappahannock and east of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and Mosby asked his leader to let him take a small squad of men, go up into that country, and do things to the

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enemy. Stuart readily assented, for he had much faith in the initiative of the young Virginian. The plan was carried out successfully, only a few Confederates being captured, but of the few, one was Mosby. He was sent to Washington with other prisoners, and remained until an arrangement for an exchange was perfected. He was one of the first exchanged.

With his return to Virginia his experience as the leader of an independent command began. He received a commission as captain and was permitted to select sixty men from Stuart's command as the nucleus of his company. The company once formed, it received a roving commission to harass the enemy upon all possible occasions and to furnish the commanding general of the army with information of the movement of the Union forces. These instructions placed Mosby on an equality with all other commanders—at least that was the way many of the soldiers understood it, altho the captain recognized the authority of army and corps commanders where he operated—that is, he recognized the authority when it suited his purpose.

In explanation and defense of his guerrilla methods of warfare, he once said:

I told General Stuart that I would, by incessant attacks, compel the enemy either greatly to contract his lines or to reenforce them, either of which would be of great advantage to the Southern cause.

As a line is only as strong as its weakest point, it was necessary for the enemy to be as strong as I was at every point to resist my attacks. It is easy, therefore, to see the results that may be accomplished by a small body of cavalry moving rapidly from point to point on the communications of an army. To destroy supply-trains, to break up the means of conveying intelligence, and thus isolating an army from its bases, as well as the different corps from each other, to confuse their plans by capturing dispatches, are the objects of partizan war. It is just as legitimate to fight an enemy in the rear as in front. The only difference is in the danger.

I endeavored, as far as I was able, to diminish the aggressive power of the Army of the Potomac by compelling it to keep a large force on the defensive. I assailed its rear, for there was its most vulnerable point.

My men had no camps. If they had gone into camp all would have been captured soon. After each raid they would scatter for safety, and gather again at my call, like the children of the mist. A blow would be struck at a weak or unguarded point, and then a quick retreat. The alarm would spread through the sleeping camp, the long roll would be beaten or the bugler would sound to horse, there would be mounting in haste and a rapid pursuit. But the partizans generally got off with their prey. Their pursuers were striking at an invisible foe.

I often sent small squads at night to attack and run in the pickets along a line of several miles. Of course, these alarms were very annoying, for no human being knows as well as a soldier how sweet sleep is. I wanted to use and consume the Northern cavalry in hard work. I have often thought that their fierce hostility to me was more on account of the sleep I made them lose than the number we killed and captured.

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It has always been a wonder with people how I managed to collect my men after dispersing them. The true secret was that it was a fascinating life, and its attractions far more than counterbalanced its hardships and dangers. They had no camp duty to do, which, however, necessary, is disgusting to soldiers of high spirits. To put them to such a routine work is pretty much like hitching a race-horse to a plow.

Mosby's most brilliant deed was the kidnaping of General Stoughton. On a stormy night in March, 1863, he and his thirty followers rode directly through the midst of the Federal Army to Fairfax Court-House, only fifteen miles from Washington, where General Stoughton was asleep. Even tho he was surrounded by an army said to be 17,000 strong, that did not deter Mosby. He plunged into the exploit as if it were to be a game, where lives were not at stake, and where there was no price on his own head. The New York *Herald* gives the following racy account of the enterprise:

The party avoided pickets by using bridle-paths around Germantown, and in the middle of the dark and drizzling night got inside the lines and penetrated the woods to the center of Fairfax Court-House, where were General Stoughton's headquarters. The one sentry met was silenced with a pistol against his breast. Mosby himself proceeded to General Stoughton's residence, having been guided, it is said, by a young woman. An orderly at the door was overpowered and removed by some of his men, and Mosby went into the Federal general's bedroom. Waked out of sound slumber, General Stoughton demanded to know the reason for such unceremonious entrance.

"Do you know Mosby, General?" quietly asked the raider.

"Yes," replied the surprized Union officer. "Have you got the damned rascal?"

"No, but he has got you," and to the surprized exclamation of the captured officer of "What does this mean, sir?" Mosby went on, "It means that General Stuart's cavalry is in possession of this place and you are my prisoner."

All but three of the staff were captured, besides many horses, and at daylight Mosby's raiders found themselves safe outside the Federal lines and among their friends.

Colonel Mosby has told the story of the nearest he came to being captured. It was in December, 1864, after his men had been scattered in an engagement with Illinois troops and he had taken refuge for a little rest. The house was surrounded by pursuing Union soldiers, who shot through the window and seriously wounded him. "The ball struck me in the side and passed around to my backbone," he said. "I knew I was hard hit, but before the Yankees came in my coat was under the bed. I put my hand on the wound and smeared it over my mouth, thus giving me the appearance of having an internal hemorrhage and too far gone to take away. The Yankees thought I was one of Mosby's men, but they could not prove it, so they took my boots and trousers and left. I knew there were papers in the trousers-pocket that I had

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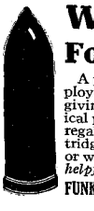

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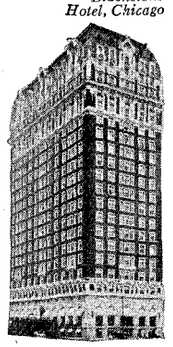

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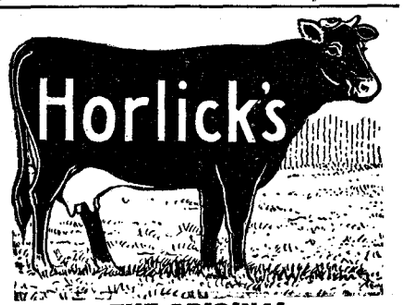

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been unable to get out which would reveal my identity, so, when they got away, I induced a negro to put me into an ox-cart and I was soon safe in the mountains. Soon after I had disappeared the Yankees came galloping back. They had found out from my clothing and papers who I was and they wanted me, but they were too late."

Long years after the war was over, the raider facetiously recalled how he owed the New York *Herald* two good horses. He used to say that he blushed every time he went through Herald Square when on a visit to New York, because he had got the horses, but never paid for them. *The Herald* gives the explanation of the incident in Mosby's words:

After Gettysburg, I was hanging around in the rear of Lee's retreating army. We hated to leave Pennsylvania, but what could we do? I thought I would make the victory as dear as possible, and as the main force was receding through Virginia I spent the nights harassing the Union troops. Finally one dark night in August we made a raid on a flank of the Northern army, but we couldn't see very well, and all we got was two *Herald* war-correspondents, named Hart and Hendricks, and their horses. We kept them three or four days, but they ate a great deal—I mean the correspondents—and so I took the two correspondents to Richmond and delivered them to the regular military authorities. They were later exchanged.

SPICE OF LIFE

Disconcerting Candor.—SURGEON (to patient he is about to operate on)—"Well, old chap, if I don't see you again, here's luck!"—*Puck.*

Expert Diagnosis.—DOCTOR—"Well, and how did you find yourself this morning?"

PATIENT—"Oh, I just opened my eyes and there I was."—*Purple Cow.*

In the Primary Class.—"Interested in politics?"

"I should say I am. I'm one of the few who took the trouble to vote at the Presidential primary."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Not the Same.—YOUNG HOPEFUL—"Father, what is a traitor in politics?"

VETERAN POLITICIAN—"A traitor is a man who leaves our party and goes over to the other one."

YOUNG HOPEFUL—"Well, then, what is a man who leaves his party and comes over to yours?"

VETERAN POLITICIAN—"A convert, my son."—*Tit-Bits.*

Whole Duty of Maids!—"You advertised as a chaufferette-maid."

"Yes, madam."

"What were your duties at your last place?"

"Why, madam, I drove and cleaned the cars single-handed."

"And as maid?"

"I took down my lady at night and assembled her in the morning, madam."—*Punch.*

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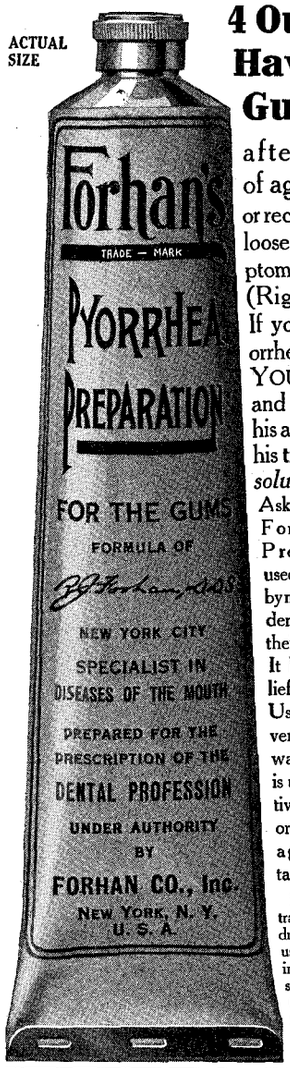

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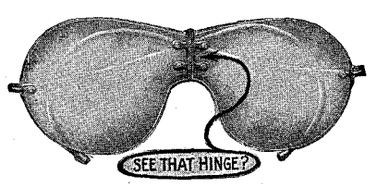

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More Poison-Gas.—"The warring nations," said Mrs. Twickembury, "seem to be showing a wonderful vituperative power."—*Register.*

Unusual Behavior.—LERRET—"You look worried, old chap."

YADILLOH—"Yes; I'm afraid my wife is sick. She stayed at home all yesterday afternoon."—*Life.*

Just Like Politics.—AUNT—"You'll be late for the party, won't you, dear?"

NIECE—"Oh, no, auntie. In our set nobody goes to a party until everybody else gets there."—*Boston Transcript.*

Proof.—EDITOR—"Do you know how to run a newspaper?"

APPLICANT—"No, sir."

EDITOR—"Well, I'll try you. I guess you have had experience."—*Puck.*

Easily Remedied.—HE (with a sigh)—"I have only one friend on earth—my dog."

SHE—"Well, if that isn't enough, why don't you get another dog."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Prepared.—THE PLUMBER—"Take it from me, Joe, them that doesn't believe in preparedness ain't no good on earth. By the way, ye'll have to go back to the shop for a monkey-wrench and the soldering outfit."—*Judge.*

The Limit.—"We girls had hardships when we camped out. Only one drinking-glass among five girls."

"Horrors!"

"And only one mirror."

"Good-night!"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

How Was She to Know?—Mrs. Williams, who had recently returned from abroad, was attending an afternoon tea which was given in her honor.

"And did you actually go to Rome?" asked the hostess.

"I really don't know, my dear," replied Mrs. Williams. "You see, my husband always bought the tickets."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Realistic.—During the recent Shakespeare celebration, a number of local amateurs appeared in the great dramatist's most famous tragedy. Next day the principal actor inquired of a critical friend what he thought of the performance.

"It was great! Simply great!" was the reply. "As you played *Hamlet* it was easy to see why *Ophelia* should go and drown herself."—*Boston Transcript.*

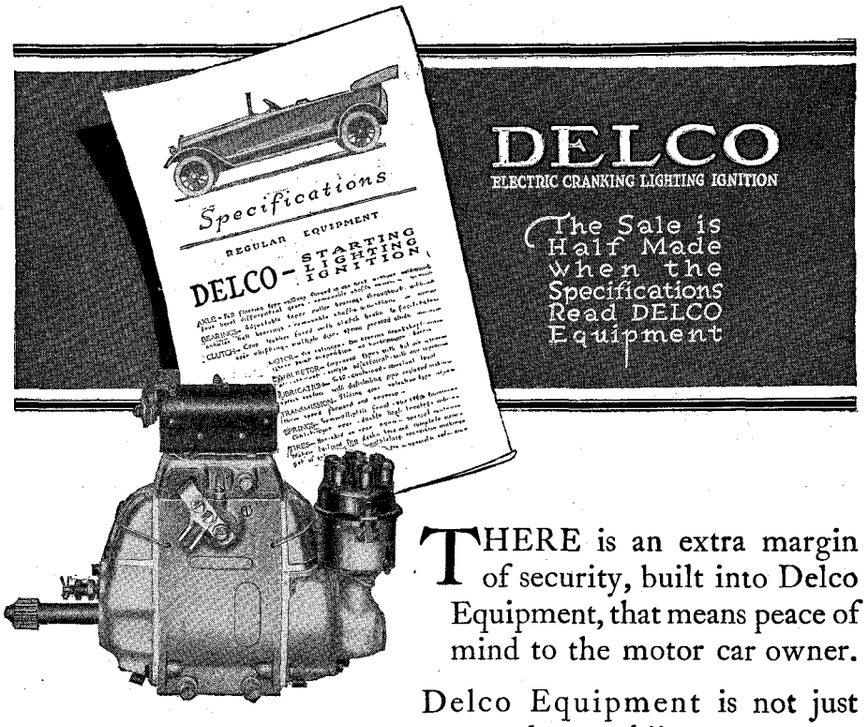
Love's Labor's Lost.—At a certain church it is the invariable custom of the clergyman to kiss the bride after the ceremony. A young woman who was about to be married in this church did not relish the prospect and instructed her prospective husband to tell the clergyman that she did not wish him to kiss her. The bridegroom obeyed the instructions given.

"Well, Harry," said the young woman, when he appeared, "did you tell the minister that I did not wish him to kiss me?"

"Yes."

"And what did he say?"

"He said that, in that case, he would charge only half the usual fee."—*Tit-Bits.*



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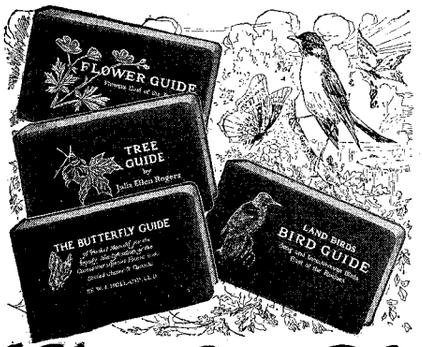

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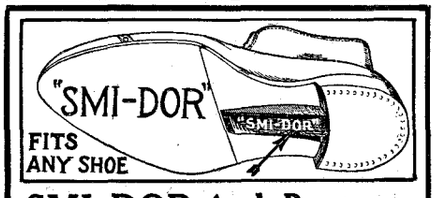

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

THE WESTERN FRONT

June 29.—Paris reports an attack west of the Meuse, on Hill 304, but says the move was easily repulsed. Bombardment is in progress from Hill 304 west to the Bois d'Avocourt.

British patrols raid German trenches all along the front in Flanders and northern France. Civilians are ordered to leave Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing.

June 30.—The French at Verdun retake Thiaumont, lose it, and retake it again.

The British continue the trench-raids, pierce the Teuton line near Neuve Chapelle, and explode a mine south of Auchy-la-Bassée, occupying the crater.

Thiaumont is lost by the French. The Teuton forces take Hill 304, but are driven out again by a counter-attack.

July 1.—The French retake Thiaumont.

A great British and French offensive is started on both sides of the River Somme, along a front of 25 miles, after a week's devastating bombardment of the German lines. Near Montauban there is an advance of five miles. Mametz, Serre, Contalmaison, Dompierre, and Fay are taken, while the British close in about Fricourt. It is estimated that 5,500 prisoners are captured by the Allied forces.

July 2.—The British offensive takes Fricourt and Curlu village after a tremendous bombardment, besides nearly 10,000 more German prisoners.

On the Yser, British monitors shell the Germans between Lombaertzyce and Nieuport continuously for thirty hours.

July 3.—The Allies advance in the Somme drive, capturing a number of villages, and many more prisoners. The advance French lines are only three miles from Péronne, the railway-center. The British take La Boisselle, with 4,300 prisoners.

July 4.—The French press on toward Péronne, taking two lines of defense, and attacking the third. Assevillers, a near-by village is taken.

Teuton resistance halts the British advance in the north, but the French offensive captures Estrees, Barleux and Belloy-en-Santerre.

After a long night bombardment, the Germans take Thiaumont again after six assaults. This is the fourth time that Germans have taken it. Inspired German sources say that the fall of Verdun is only a matter of a few days.

The French take German second line positions south of the Somme on a six-mile front. They also complete the occupation of the village of Estrees, where 200 Germans surrender.

THE EASTERN FRONT

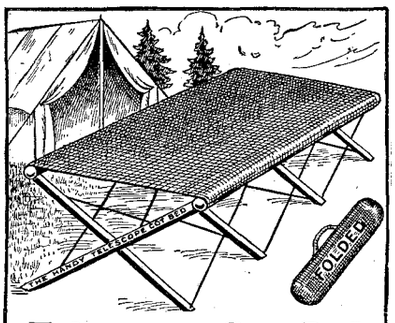
June 29.—The Russians battle toward Kolomea, taking 10,506 prisoners and three lines of trenches.

June 30.—In southern Galicia the Russian offensive takes Obertyn, fifteen miles northeast of Kolomea, and turns toward that city.

July 1.—Fighting goes on at Thumacz, fifteen miles northwest of Obertyn, where the Russians have taken, to date, 14,574 additional prisoners. The Austrian troops fall back on Stanislau.

July 2.—West of Kolomea the Russians advance, taking 2,000 more prisoners.

July 3.—South of Linewka and west of



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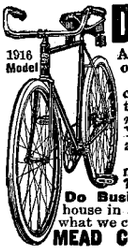

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Lutzk, the Austrian troops begin a counter-offensive, which is ultimately repulsed.

July 4.—Russian cavalry patrols advance from Kumpolung, over the passes into southern Hungary, say reports from Bucharest. Brussiloff's army nears Lemberg, as the Russian offensive presses onward, after gaining at Baranovichi. The Germans claim a five-mile advance southeast of Tiumach.

July 5.—The Russians cut the road to Lemberg, just below Deletin, west of the Pruth, and capture the village of Sazdadka. Berlin announces a Russian repulse in Volhynia, saying that the Muscovite line was pierced in several places.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

June 29.—Italian troops launch an Isonzo offensive, charging with the infantry after a heavy bombardment along the front below Gorizia. In conjunction with this, the counter-offensive in the Trentino is also maintained with much fighting in progress between the Val Sugana and the Val Lagarina.

June 30.—The Italian line in the Trentino is pushed forward until it is in direct contact with the Austrian main line of resistance. The troops occupy the Valmorbia line, and push forward to the northwest of Pasubio, in the Cosmagnon region.

July 1.—Italian forces storm Monte Cosmagnon, and extend their offensive with the capture of the Vallarsa height in the Trentino, and Hill 70 in the Monfalcone sector of the Isonzo front.

GENERAL

June 29.—Sir Roger Casement, on trial for treason, is found guilty, and condemned to be hanged. An appeal for a new trial is entered.

June 30.—Steamships arriving at Stockholm report a naval battle a few nights before, in the Baltic, between Russian and German vessels. The Russians are said to have been driven back when German reenforcements arrived.

Swiss papers carry the reports that serious rioting in Essen, Berlin, Stuttgart, and Leipzig, has followed the conviction and sentence of Dr. Liebknecht.

The Porte announces Russian attacks east of Serail repulsed, and says the Russians are retreating toward Kerind.

July 1.—Rumors from Holland aver that in a food-riot in Cologne the troops refused to fire on the populace, whereupon they were attacked by the police and several killed. The troops are then said to have turned on the police and killed eighteen.

July 2.—In Africa the Belgians advance along the Kagera River and take Biaramulo, southwest of Victoria Nyanza.

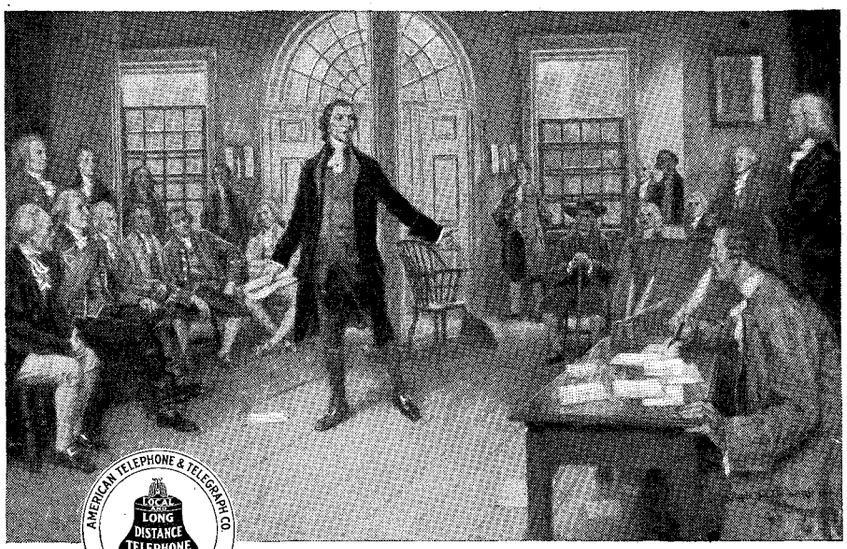
July 3.—The Allies demand that Greece dismiss 114 police agents, accused of activity against the Entente.

July 4.—The Roumanian Government seizes 250 cars and locomotives belonging to Hungarian railways, but sent over the border for safety at the beginning of the Russian advance.

THE MEXICAN EMBROGLIO

June 29.—Secretary Lansing tells the envoy from Bolivia that the American Government expects a further backdown from Carranza, and a repudiation of the orders to General Trevino. All offers of mediation are refused, and the mobilization at the border continues.

Reports come from El Paso that Mexican



Patrick Henry Addressing the First Continental Congress, Philadelphia, 1774

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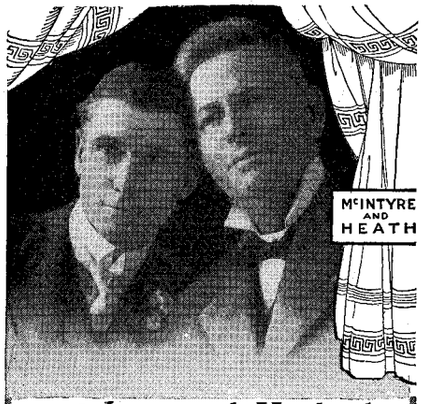

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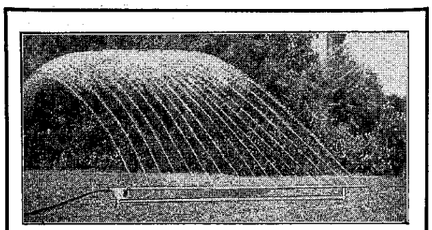

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J. P. CAMPBELL Jacksonville, Florida

soldiers of the Ojinaga garrison are firing across the border into the American town of Presidio. American troops are hurried from Alpine. Texas, to protect the town.

June 30.—The houses of all Americans living in Juarez are searched for hidden weapons, according to a report from El Paso.

July 3.—At Juarez it is discovered that the Mexicans have established a garrison of 700 men with numerous cannon, which threaten El Paso. Along the border there is no friction or sign of disturbance.

Preparations are being made, says word from Washington, to take the Pershing expedition and all other American troops out of Mexico. The line is only 100 miles south of Columbus, and the President hopes, in view of the expected Carranza note, to avert war entirely.

July 4.—The expected Carranza note arrives, containing several yielding clauses, and written in a markedly conciliatory tone. There is no new demand for the withdrawal of the troops, but protection to American lives and property is pledged.

July 5.—The Administration accepts the Carranza note and plans an answer. It is believed that the troops will be retired gradually, making way for peace and the restoration of orderly conditions in northern Mexico. The militia is expected to remain on the border, tho detailed protection of the frontier will be arranged later. The general opinion is that war has been definitely averted.

GENERAL FOREIGN

June 30.—The London Trades' Union Congress asks the Government to assume control of the food-situation and fix the prices of food and necessities. The labor-leaders threaten to ask for higher wages unless some provision is made to put articles of necessity within their reach.

The new compromise Cabinet is announced from Peking, headed by Tuan Chi-Jui as Premier. The late Premier Tang becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The settlement between the north and south of China is near, says a London dispatch, since, following the visit of three southern leaders to Peking, it is understood that the original provisional constitution is to be restored immediately.

A wide-spread wool-strike, affecting about 15,000 workers in Great Britain, is reported favorably settled by compromise.

July 1.—Gaston Camille Maspero, noted archeologist and historian on Egyptology, dies suddenly, in Paris, while attending a meeting of the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres.

July 2.—The Duma passes a bill giving the same civil rights to the peasants as all other classes, practically repealing the law of 1890, which deprived them of the right to elect deputies to the Zemstvo, or district assembly.

July 3.—Preelection promises, which resulted in putting the radical party in power for the first time, cause numerous prison rebellions and strikes in Argentina. About 200 prisoners escape from prison in the territory of Neuquen.

American troops again clash with the revolutionists about 25 miles from Porto Plata, while advancing to Santiago. One American was killed and three wounded in two skirmishes. The

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populace make a concerted demand for the withdrawal of the marines.

July 6.—The Irish Settlement Plan is made public. It provides for the transfer of 78 members of Parliament to the Dublin Commons, including two Unionists. The remaining 25 members from Ireland, making the total Irish representation in Parliament at present of 103, are to remain in England, as representatives of the six counties which did not wish Home Rule. The temporary settlement is to continue for one year after the close of the war. At that time it is to be reconsidered in connection with a plan for the representation of the entire British Empire.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

June 29.—Prohibition forces are defeated in the attempt to amend the Postal Bill to exclude liquor advertising from "dry" States. The bill, carrying about $322,000,000, passes the House without the amendment.

The Senate finally adopts the Hay resolution authorizing the draft of the National Guard for Mexican duty. A separate bill providing for the maintenance of the needy families of absent guardsmen is also passed, and the two bills are forwarded to the President for his signature.

June 30.—Leaders in the House report the agreement to finance the troop operation on the border by the sale of bonds to the amount of $310,000,000 instead of resorting to additional taxation, as originally intended.

Major Douglas MacArthur, U. S. A., is appointed "military aid" to the Secretary of War to take care of the newspapermen who are detailed to report the Mexican moves. It is understood that he becomes practically a censor of news of what the Governments are actually doing along the border.

The Senate votes $750,000 to purchase the John Hays Hammond, Jr., patents on radio control of torpedoes and vessels. The amount is to be paid after the efficacy of the system has been proved by Government experts.

July 1.—The new Revenue Bill is introduced into the House, with several clauses of a protective nature, notably those calling for a heavy duty on dyestuffs and one aimed to protect American markets against foreign goods "dumped" into them after the close of the war.

July 2.—Following the recommendation of the General Board, the Navy Department decides to use 16-inch guns instead of 14-inch ones on the new superdreadnoughts authorized by Congress. The full range of the new guns will be 25 miles.

July 3.—The Census Bureau announces that there are 21,000,000 men of military eligibility in the United States, with four States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, supplying more than a million each.

GENERAL

July 3.—Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in the world, and noted as a financier, dies in New York. Her fortune is estimated at $150,000,000.

July 4.—Mrs. Joseph Fels, of Philadelphia, gives $25,000 a year to the Zionist movement to support a Jewish colony in Palestine, to be conducted under the single-tax system.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

A GREAT SIX MONTHS' INCREASE IN CORPORATE FINANCING

SINCE January 1 and down to June 30, this year, the corporate financing reported in this country reached a total of $1,334,581,200. That sum represents an increase over the sum for the first six months of 1915 of nearly 75 per cent. *The Journal of Commerce* cites this fact as illustrating better than anything else the extent to which new securities have been put out. An outstanding feature of the showing was the exceptionally large amount of new capital issues put out by industrial corporations. These operations amounted to $828,891,500, or a gain of about $500,000,000 over the corresponding six months of last year. In the main the output comprised new stock rather than bonds. With railroads the aggregate of issues was $505,689,700, an increase over last year of only $32,020,600. The railroad increases in issues were in stock; in bonds there was a decrease. During the month of June the increase in all kinds of new securities was greater than the average for the six months, being 125 per cent. The amount in the grand total, used to pay off or refund maturing obligations, was estimated at somewhere between 20 and 30 per cent. Tables pertaining to these issues are presented by the same paper as follows:

RAILROADS

	1916	*1915*	*Change*
Bonds	$270,281,300	$331,475,300	− $61,194,000
Notes	209,205,000	135,708,800	+ 73,496,200
Stocks	26,203,400	5,485,000	+ 20,718,400
Total	$505,689,700	$472,669,100	+ $33,020,600

INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

Bonds	$300,232,300	$159,194,500	+ $141,037,800
Notes	160,286,100	84,468,500	+ 75,817,600
Stocks	368,373,100	51,842,500	+ 316,530,600
Total	$828,891,500	$295,505,500	+ $533,386,000
Grand total	$1,334,581,200	$768,174,600	+ $566,406,600

Following are the comparative figures for the month of June:

RAILROADS

	1916	*1915*	*Change*
Bonds	$12,555,000	$6,500,000	+ $6,055,000
Notes	53,462,000	14,164,000	+ 39,298,000
Stocks	5,140,000	.....	+ 5,140,000
Total	$71,157,000	$20,664,000	+ $50,493,000

INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

Bonds	$27,155,500	$35,327,500	− $8,172,000
Notes	21,340,000	11,063,000	+ 10,277,000
Stocks	30,437,500	.....	+ 30,437,500
Total	$78,933,000	$46,390,500	+ $32,542,500
Grand total	$150,090,000	$67,054,500	+ $83,035,500

"The principal divisions of the new securities, including bonds, notes, and stocks for June, follow:

NEW ISSUES FOR JUNE

	1916	*1915*	*Change*
Railroads	$45,570,000	$7,500,000	+ $38,070,000
Tractions	25,587,000	13,164,000	+ 12,423,000
Pub. utils	24,590,500	20,080,500	+ 4,510,000
Mfg. Cos.:			
Iron & steel	5,000,000	1,250,000	+ 3,750,000
Textiles	1,000,000	.....	+ 1,000,000
Miscell's	27,475,000	13,350,000	+ 14,125,000
Miscellan's	20,867,500	11,710,000	+ 9,157,500
Total	$150,090,000	$67,054,500	+ $83,035,500

NEW ISSUES FOR SIX MONTHS

Railroads	$432,117,600	$416,023,100	+ $16,094,500
Tractions	73,572,100	56,646,000	+ 16,926,100
Pub. utils	258,493,100	138,428,600	+ 120,064,500
Mfg. Cos.:			
Iron & steel	102,726,500	32,350,000	+ 70,376,500
Textiles	7,760,300	11,700,000	− 3,939,700
Miscell's	188,515,500	24,234,900	+ 164,280,600
Miscellan's	271,396,100	88,792,000	+ 182,604,100
Total	$1,334,581,200	$768,174,600	+ $566,406,600

"The following table gives the new issues, month by month, for a series of years:

	1916	*1915*	*1914*
Jan.	$192,776,200	$127,606,400	$130,203,300
Feb.	303,554,300	264,246,100	176,113,200
March	274,647,800	57,327,000	133,185,000
April	221,598,500	153,632,600	292,342,000
May	191,914,400	98,308,000	162,606,300
June	150,090,000	67,054,500	187,751,000
Total	$1,334,581,200	$768,174,600	$1,082,200,800
July	.....	65,129,000	94,826,000
Aug.	.....	68,480,000	30,117,500
Sept.	.....	71,767,000	27,560,100
Oct.	.....	121,354,100	91,437,000
Nov.	.....	229,855,900	27,784,500
Dec.	.....	110,590,800	82,592,000
Total	.....	$1,435,351,400	$1,436,517,900

	1913	*1912*	*1911*
Jan.	$149,869,000	$340,892,900	$225,169,450
Feb.	343,251,700	239,685,200	215,958,600
March	118,449,600	170,314,300	216,416,900
April	193,685,000	268,097,500	179,076,000
May	141,657,600	188,833,800	154,450,000
June	180,441,000	299,322,700	238,397,000
Total	$1,127,353,900	$1,507,146,400	$1,229,467,950
July	99,275,200	34,575,100	129,912,000
Aug.	71,496,000	143,661,000	51,516,000
Sept.	78,774,000	61,829,000	37,520,000
Oct.	108,660,700	203,805,000	68,432,000
Nov.	87,027,000	140,082,000	113,164,520
Dec.	73,149,400	162,488,800	109,475,250
Total	$1,645,736,200	$2,253,587,300	$1,739,487,720

"The June comparisons covering a series of years and total offerings for twelve months follow:

	June	*Whole Year*
1916	$150,090,000	.....
1915	67,054,500	$1,485,351,400
1914	187,751,000	1,436,517,900
1913	180,441,000	1,645,736,200
1912	299,322,700	2,253,587,300
1911	238,397,000	1,739,487,720
1910	131,140,350	1,518,272,579
1909	139,644,000	1,681,620,080
1908	116,472,722	1,423,199,371
1907	140,056,200	1,393,918,300
1906	.....	1,637,013,350
1905	.....	1,238,978,000

THE FRENCH HOLDING ON TO OUR SECURITIES

French holders of American stocks and bonds, more perhaps than those of any other country, at least proportionately, seem to be still holding on to what they have of such investments. A correspondent in Paris of the New York *Sun* reports that bankers in Paris believe French holders could not be induced to sell these American securities in any large amount. Strong efforts have already been made to force them to do so, but they resulted in a liquidation of not more than one-fifth, and perhaps of less than that, of the total amount held in France. But holders have shown great willingness to lend them to the French Government. The correspondent says:

"The reasons (for reluctance to sell) are too obvious to require explanation—fear of a long European crisis immediately after the war, the relatively high degree of certainty in American as compared with European prosperity for the next ten years, exchange advantages, the widespread habit of scattering family fortunes in various fields in anticipation of wars and waves of bad times, etc.

"The loaning of securities is another matter. No one can accuse the French investor of lack of patriotism; he was patriotic enough to sell some of his Americans even when he thought it was pure folly to do so; now that he has the chance of loaning them on good terms he is ready to come forward. The Government's terms are excellent. The theory is that the lender shall receive his interest or dividends plus 25 per cent., melons included, plus whatever advantage there

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may be in the exchange. The loan is for three years, with a right to renewals by the State, probably two, in case of *force majeure*. Because it is not practicable for the State to borrow against its securities unless they can readily be marketed, it is specified that the State shall have the right to take over itself the loaned paper at prices which are arbitrarily fixt by the Ministry of Finance, or, if the loaner prefers, at the highest market price achieved during the three months preceding the date of purchase by the State from him, which in some cases might be a better bargain than the arbitrarily fixt ministerial prices. It is understood, tho, that this matter of purchase by the State is purely formal, to reassure the bankers with whom it will deposit the securities against loans to assist exchange.

"The posted American list includes all the gilt-edged bonds held in France except a few which had been previously bought up by the big French credit institutions for the State, Central Pacific notably. The list of shares is relatively shorter, exception being taken to anything but the very best securities, which are more or less readily marketable in France, either through existence on the Bourse list or through widespread good standing among investors.

"The negotiations between the Ministry of Finance and the bankers representing or advising for the American interest are not quite completed, however, and it is possible that there may be some changes in the list and in the terms before the lending process is started. The Crédit Lyonnais, for example, is not yet taking on the American offering on account of possible changes in the terms. It is naturally impossible to guess accurately as to whether the loan will run to so large a figure as a billion francs. First, because we do not know precisely how much paper there is to draw from; and, secondly, because we can not anticipate the public's real sentiment as regards how far it will pay to go in the matter. Much less can it be estimated how great the effect on exchange will be, for the factors to be taken into account are too many and too vast for present measurement.

"Lenders receive a certificate on presenting their securities, and this certificate is negotiable on the Paris Bourse for securities quoted on that Bourse. For American securities not quoted on the Paris Bourse certificate-holders can at any time demand, by handing in their certificates, that the corresponding shares shall be sold for their account on the New York Stock Exchange. They will receive in francs the corresponding value, calculated according to the average rate of the dollar at Paris, on the day of sale, for the net amount produced in dollars by the sale."

HIGH WAGES AND LIVING COSTS

Commenting on the small amount of idleness that now exists in this country, a writer in *Bradstreet's* remarks that for "active, ready, and willing workers" there never were times so propitious as the present. Purely domestic prosperity combined with war-conditions has brought about an insistent demand for workers, and wages have "risen at a truly remarkable rate." Comparatively well-paid laborers, for example, have been known to find employment in munition-plants at four times the amount of wages they formerly obtained. Even the colleges and high schools have been drawn upon by munition-plants which have offered employment to graduates as overseers. In the midst of such conditions, few complaints are now heard as to the high cost of living. As to what relations these higher wages bear to higher living costs, some data recently compiled by the Industrial Commission as affecting

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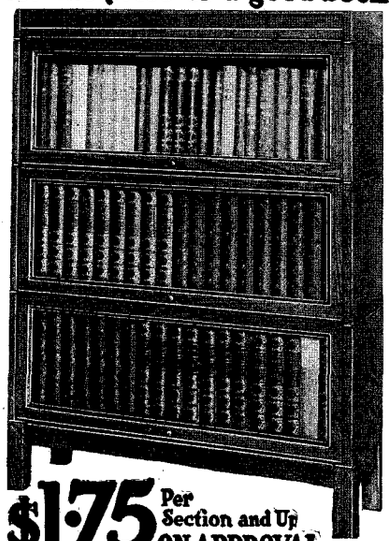

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New York State are interesting as outlined by *Bradstreet's:*

"The facts are set out in the following table, which shows ratios of change for a number of months, comparisons being made with the like month in the preceding year. With the view of giving additional interest to the subject, we have placed the increase or decrease indicated in the price of commodities as recorded by *Bradstreet's* index-number, comparison in each case being with the corresponding periods in the preceding year:

1915	No. Employees, Per Cent.	Wages, Per Cent.	Commodity Prices, Per Cent.	Provisions, Per Cent.
June	D 2	D 1	I 13	I 3
July	....	I 1	I 14	I 3
August	I 4	I 9	I 12	D 2
September	I 5	I 9	I .4	D 13
October	I 7	I 16	I 8	D 10
November	I 14	I 25	I 17	D 2
December	I 17	I 27	I 17	I 1
1916				
January	I 18	I 28	I 19	D .09
February	I 19	I 31	I 15	I 1
March	I 18	I 30	I 18	I 8
April	I 21	I 37	I 20	I 14

"It is evident that wages have been increasing at a smarter pace than employment, the inference being that the statistics of employment lag behind wages because it is so difficult to get hands. And while the advance in commodities got under way some time before the gains in wages and employment, commodity markets being more responsive to the conditions largely generated by the war, the margin of difference recently seems to have favored wages. Indeed, if the ratios of changes indicated by the cost of provisions, which, of course, quite closely reflect purely domestic wants, are considered to the exclusion of the general index-number, it will be seen that wages are strongly in the lead.

"In analyzing the labor situation it would be idle to fail to heed a central fact, viz., that with increased wages and fewer working hours, labor has, if anything, become less efficient, at least in industries that are now hurried as never before. There is a disposition to regard jobs as things that can readily be obtained, so the attitude is one of not caring whether a particular place lasts or not. High wages have made for a stronger yearning for 'and indulgence in' vacations or days off. It is known that employers are hard put to get additional help, and while in normal times they would hold the remedy, at present conditions are such that they are virtually helpless to prevent restricted production resulting from the indolence of their workingmen. If the hands were merely relaxing from overexertion, there would be little room for criticism, but it is more than probable that the taking of vacations inures to the disadvantage, physically and otherwise, of the worker, who should be laying by something against the inevitable period of quiet that will sooner or later follow the present extraordinary rush."

THE EFFECT OF RECEIVERSHIPS ON BONDS

At present ten railroads in this country are operated by receivers, their mileage being 29,842. These have outstanding in bonds $1,191,838,989, on which practically all interest- and coupon-payments have been temporarily suspended as a consequence of the receiverships. They all operate in the Middle West and Southwest. Latest reports of their earnings, covering a period of ten months, are declared by *The Financial World* to be "most favorable," showing, as they do, an increase of from 12 to 14 per cent. in gross over last year. Net earnings, as distinguished from total operating revenues, showed still greater

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increases. They ranged from 24 per cent. in Western districts to 43 per cent. in Southwestern. Following is a table compiled by the same paper, showing the highest prices at which the bonds of these roads sold before the receivers were appointed, the lowest level they ever reached, and present prices:

	Highest of Record	Lowest of Record	Present Price
Chi. & East. Ill. ref. & imp. 5s, 1955...	98	13	22
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st cons. 6s, 1934.....	140	91	106
Chi. & East. Ill. genl. 5s, 1937.....	127	51	86
Chi., Rock Is. & Pac. 6s, 1917	134	101	101
Chi. & Rock Is. genl. 4s, 1988.....	113	80	84
Chi., Rock Is. & Pac. ref. 4s, 1934...	99	60	67
Chi., Rock Is. & Pac. 5s, 1932	94	39	59
Evansville & T. Haute cons. 6s, 1921.	118	81	91
Evansville & T. Haute genl. 5s, 1942..	108	63	63
Flint & P. Marquette 6s, 1930.....	118	85	105
Flint & P. Marquette cons. 5s, 1939..	110	65	75
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923...	111	49	60
Missouri, K. & Texas 1st 4s, 1990....	104	70	75
Missouri, K. & Texas 2d 4s, 1990.....	92	40	47
Missouri, K. & Texas ext. 5s, 1944....	109	45	46
Missouri, K. & Texas ref. 4s, 2004....	91	40	59
Missouri, K. & Texas genl. 4½s, 1936.	96	36	45
Missouri, K. & Texas, St. L. div., 4, 2001.....	94	38	39
Missouri, K. & East. 1st 5s, 1942.....	116	75	78
Missouri, K. & Texas of Tex. 5s, 1942.	110	48	70
Missouri, K. & Okla. 5s, 1942.....	112	50	57
Missouri Pacific cons. 4s, 1920.....	126	92	102
Missouri Pacific trust 5s, 1917.....	110	78	95
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s, 1920.....	110	72	89
Missouri Pacific 40-yr. 4s, 1945.....	96	29	46
Missouri Pacific conv. 5s, 1959.....	96	2	48
Pere Marquette ref. 4s, 1955.....	79	14	15
St. Louis & San Fran. genl. 5s, 1927..	91	27	70
Wabash, Pitts. Term. 1st 4s, 1954....	96	1	3

"The average decline for the twenty-nine bonds mentioned above, from highest to lowest, amounted to $510 per $1,000 bond, while the recovery from lowest to present prices amounts to $110.

"The following table shows the roads that are being operated under receivership, the year receivers were appointed, the net earnings per mile previous to their going into the hands of receivers, the net earnings per mile at the end of June 30, 1915, and the net earnings per mile for the ten months ended April 30, 1916:

	Receivers Appointed	Net per Mile Previous to Recv'ship	1915 Net per Mile	Ten Mos. 1916
Chicago & East. Illinois.	1913	$3,834	$2,031	$2,154
Chi., Rock Is. & Pacific.	1915	2,097	2,092	1,590
Missouri, Kan. & Texas.	1915	2,569	2,567	1,109
Missouri Pacific.....	1915	2,148	2,148	669
Pere Marquette.....	1912	1,309	1,981	2,260
St. Louis & San Fran...	1913	2,555	2,501	2,119
Toledo, St. L. & West..	1914	3,215	2,526	2,865
Wabash, Pitts. Term...	1908	*	....	....
Western Pacific.....	1915	765	765	2,076

* Wabash Pittsburg Terminal does not report the number of miles operated, but the earnings for the ten months ended April 30, 1916, were $479,790, against a deficit of $171,988 the previous ten months last year.

"The full year 1916 promises to be the best in some time for the roads mentioned above, indicating the companies have a good chance for financial readjustment on a favorable basis. The Rock Island and Frisco are, in fact, close to actual reorganization."

OUR VAST LIFE-INSURANCE BUSINESS

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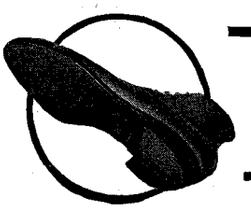

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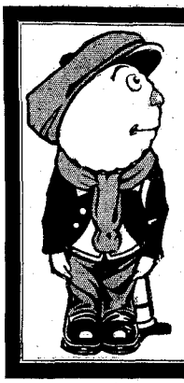

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companies, but of the payments made by them. By these statistics it now appears that, up to the close of last year, the mortality under policies issued in Europe before the war at ordinary premium-rates "was very little, if any, in excess of the normal mortality under peace-conditions." The magnitude of the business in this country was shown by the fact that last year the companies disbursed $733,700,000, which was the largest amount they ever paid out. While it has often been said that Americans are a nation of spend-thrifts, the business done by the life-insurance companies in writing policies amply demonstrates that thrift as well as spending is an American characteristic. The statistics of savings-banks show the same thing. In 1915 more than $3,604,-000,000 of life-insurance was written and renewed in this country. The business of the companies increased $240,000,000 over what it was in 1914. At the end of 1915 they had $22,726,000,000 of insurance outstanding, the gain for the year having been $1,269,000. The number of policies in force was $42,426,000. Other statistics on the subject are presented as follows:

"Payments for death claims and matured endowments last year by American companies that transacted 94 per cent. of the business showed an increase of $17,180,000, compared with a rise of $17,-760,000 in 1914. For 1913 the increase was $5,530,000; 1912, $14,890,000; 1911, $13,480,000.

"About $14,490,000 represented increases in death claims and $2,690,000 increases of matured endowments in 1915, compared with $11,110,000 for increase of death claims and $6,600,000 for matured endowments in 1914, and $3,730,000 for increase of death claims and $1,800,000 for increase of endowments in 1913. A similar division of the record of 1912 gave an increase of $9,190,-000 for death claims and an increase of $5,700,000 for endowments.

"Payments for surrendered and purchased policies amounted last year to about $113,365,000, an increase of $10,854,000 over 1914. For 1914 the increase was $15,-160,000; 1913, $3,350,000; 1912, $8,300,000. In 1908 the increase was $14,540,000.

"The policy-loan accounts of the companies that had at the end of the year a total of $691,259,000 outstanding showed an increase of $34,091,000, compared with an increase of $67,854,000 for 1914, and an increase of $63,725,000 for 1913. The increase for 1915 was the smallest since 1909, when the increase was $34,934,000. In 1907 policy-loan accounts expanded $72,-587,000, the largest increase on record.

"The distributions of premium savings by 179 American companies amounted last year to $112,256,000, compared with $108,702,000 in 1914."

With the completion of the fiscal year on June 30, figures were presented by *The Financial World* as to the percentage of railway-earnings that was applicable to the common stocks of some of the better-known railroads. Other data are also given in the table. They were based on the actual earnings for nine months, the last quarter having been estimated on data that were more or less incomplete:

	Per Mile		Margin Over Fixed Charges		Earn. on
	Oper. Rev.	Oper. Inc.	Oper. Rev., %	Oper. Inc., %	Com. Stk., %
B. & O.	$24,131	$6,375	13.76	52.06	8.34
Ches. & O.	20,132	6,208	14.28	46.33	10.90
Erie	31,867	10,646	15.98	47.86	7.95
N. Y. Cent.	33,549	10,864	20.52	63.37	15.56
Penna.	47,555	12,194	22.92	89.58	10.33
Lehigh Val.	32,495	8,404	16.15	62.47	12.49
Phil. & Read.	51,012	20,234	25.86	65.19	34.77
Ill. Central	14,574	2,864	13.58	68.72	8.16
Mo. Pacific	8,778	1,987	.28	1.26	.22

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Nor. Pacific.	11,531	4,848	38.32	91.17	11.52
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The writer observes that practically all the large railroads will show for June as good earnings as for any month in the year. Indeed, except for labor-problems still unsolved, the situation of the roads might be described as "almost ideal." In a report issued by the Bureau of Railway Economics in Washington, it has been shown that: the net operating income of the railways of the United States for April, 1916, increased $102 per mile, or 42.3 per cent., as compared with April, 1915. Comparing April, 1916, with the average April of the preceding five years, the increase was 52.5 per cent. The total operating revenue was $280,987,306, an increase of $50,008,959. Operating expenses were $189,923,465, an increase of $24,928,514. Net operating revenue amounted to $91,063,841, an increase of $25,080,445. Taxes amounted to $12,495,265, an increase of $1,315,922. This left $78,507,760 net operating revenue, available for rentals, interest on bonds, appropriations for improvements and new construction, and dividends.

The tabulation by districts shows "the greatest gain to have been made both in the month of April, 1916, and for the ten months ended April 30, 1916, by the roads operating in the Eastern district." Those next to show the best results during the periods named were roads operating in the Western district, while the gross revenue increased $210 per mile and total operating expense increased $102 per mile. The net operating revenue of all the roads gained $107 per mile, or an increase of 37 per cent. over April, 1915.

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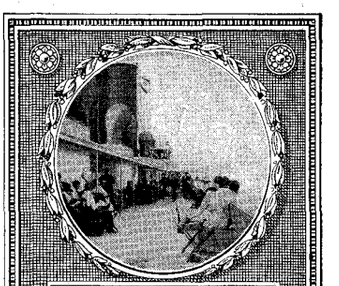

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"R. McF.," Montgomery, Ala.—"In the sentence, 'The works of Victor Hugo are *indigestible* to me,' kindly tell me if *indigestible* is used correctly or not. Some people have told me it was never used that way and others have said it was not used any more."

The word *indigestible* is in good use in the sentence you quote. It is defined as: "1. Not digestible, or difficult to digest; hence, *not capable of assimilation by the mind.* 2. Incapable of being accepted or endured; as, *indigestible* books." The word is, therefore, in good literary usage.

"H. B. McC.," Clarksburg, W. Va.—"Please give me a full statement of the *Titanic* steamship disaster."

The *Titanic* was launched at Belfast, May 31, 1911; she foundered, after colliding with an iceberg, Sunday, April 14, 1912, while on her maiden trip from Liverpool to New York. On this occasion 1,503 persons lost their lives, of whom 688 were members of the crew; 533 were third-cabin passengers, 162 second cabin, and 120 first cabin. Among these were 53 children, 103 women, and 1,347 men.

On Monday, April 15, Captain Rostrom arrived on the scene of the disaster, with the Cunard liner *Carpathia*, and rescued 703 persons—52 children, 336 women, and 315 men. If the officers of the Leyland liner *California*, who, the British Admiralty Court and the United States Senate Committee found, "had seen the *Titanic's* signals of distress," had answered them, the lives of most, if not of all, the passengers and crew—1,662 men, 439 women, and 105 children—would have been saved.

"F. P. O'B.," Lawrence, Mass.—"How should the word *precedent* be pronounced?"

All depends upon which word you mean. The *adjective*, which means "preceding in point of time," is pronounced *pre-ce'dent*—the first *e* as in *valley;* the second, as in *see;* and the third, as in *moment.* The *noun*, which means "established mode of procedure; previous usage or custom," is pronounced *prec'e-dent* (which approximates to pres'i-dent)—the first *e* as in *pen;* the second, as in *valley;* and the third as in *moment.*

"P. W. D.," Ancon, C. Z.—"Please tell me just what 'John Bull' represents, *i.e.*, does he represent England, the United Kingdom, the British Isles, or the British Empire? Can he—I think of him as a stout, red-faced, touchy Englishman—include French-Canadians, Hindus, Kaffirs, etc.? If he does, a recent cartoon showing an Australian, a Canadian, and a Hindu fighting alongside 'John Bull' is incorrect, is it not?"

The stout, florid-faced gentleman to whom you refer represents England. The typical representative of Scotland is Sandy MacPherson, and of Ireland, Paddy O'Brien, otherwise Patrick O'Brien, Esq. Then, there is Taffy the Welshman of the nursery-rime fame, and Jean Baptiste is the typical French-Canadian.

"A. E. M.," Atlanta, Ga.—"Is it correct or incorrect to address a lady whose husband is a physician as 'Mrs. Dr.'?"

It is not now considered good form to address the wife of a physician as "Mrs. Dr. Brown."

"J. A. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly let me know the correct way to divide the word 'Pagliacci' into syllables."

Pa''li-a'chi—first *a* as in *artistic;* the *g* is silent; both *i's* as in *police;* second *a* as in *art.*

"O. L. A.," Tuff, Texas.—"A friend says 'sniping' is pronounced 'snip-ping' and I say it is 'sni-ping.' In San Antonio *Express* they had it printed 'snipping' which I never saw before. I am sure 'sni-ping,' is correct. Please decide. Did not the word originate during the Boer War?"

This word is the present participle of the verb *snipe* (*i* as in *ice*), and is pronounced *snip'ing* (first *i* as in *ice*, second *i* as in *habit*). The word *snipe* is defined as, "To shoot at (members of the enemy) at long range, and usually from ambush." While the word obtained general currency throughout the English-speaking world during the Boer War, it was by no means new, and had been used for a century or more in this sense as well as that of shooting snipe. See Selwyn's "Letters," vol vi, p. 621 (1782).

"J. S.," Chatham, Ont., Can.—"Kindly answer the following questions: (1) The Pennsylvania Dutch are, I believe, of direct German origin. Why, then, are they called 'Dutch,' the term, while of German derivation, being one which applies, at least primarily, to the people of the Netherlands? (2) Is it correct when speaking of a German to call him a 'Dutchman'?"

(1) Pennsylvania in its beginnings was partially populated by the Dutch from New Amsterdam, and these during Penn's time were naturally known as Pennsylvania Dutch. Later on, a large number of Germans, Lutherans, Moravians, etc., settled in the Pennsylvania valleys, until, at the beginning of the Revolution, one-third of the population of Pennsylvania was spoken of by Franklin as German. Their language, German, was no doubt modified by that of the Dutch, and became a mixture of Dutch, German, and Low German, which dialect was and is known as Pennsylvania Dutch, as are also the people who speak it. (2) A German is not a Dutchman.

"C. J. H.," Cleveland, Tenn.—"Please pronounce *Bas-relief* in English and French, and state which usage is preferred."

The accepted English pronunciation of the term is *ba-re-lef'*—*a* as in *art*, first *e* as in *remain*, second *e* as in *reef*. The French pronunciation is *ba-re''lyef'*—*a* as in *art*, both *e's* as in *there.*

"E. F. McC.," Lander, Wyo.—"For some time I have been trying to ascertain from what work the quotation 'Poeta nascitur, non fit,' is taken, or its origin. I find the quotation and its meaning given in the STANDARD DICTIONARY, but do not find the author."

This proverb is a very ancient one, and, of the many lexicons and encyclopedias in which we have found it recorded, we have not found one to give us a clue to its authorship. We have, however, found a fragmental quotation from Florus, *De Qualitate Vitæ, Fragment viii*, which reads: "*Consules fiunt quotannis et novi proconsules, Solus aut rex aut poeta non quotannis nascitur,*" the translation of which is "Each year new consuls and proconsuls are made; but not every year is a king or a poet born." Hence, probably, "Poeta nascitur, non fit," the poet is born and not made.

"H. C. D.," Greenville, Ill.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the town *Worcester*, Mass.?"

Worcester is pronounced *wus'tar*—*u* as in *full*, *a* as in *final.*

"E. D. D.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Kindly tell me whether or not a market may be characterized as *inexhaustible?*"

A market is a place where the factor of supply is controlled by that of the demand. If the demand be greater than the supply the latter becomes exhausted and then there is no market From this point of view it would seem that a market is not inexhaustible. But the word *inexhaustible* may be used correctly of demand and of supply, for a demand may be so great that it can not be filled, and a supply may be so unfailing and continuous as to be inexhaustible. Under such a condition supply and demand might be said to create an inexhaustible market.

"W. D.," Mauch Chunk, Pa.—"Please give the calendar date of beginning of Jewish Passover for the year 1858."

The Jewish Passover for the year 1858 began on Friday, April 9; the date according to the Hebrew Calendar is Nizan 15, 5618.

"M.," Winnipeg, Man.—"The following sentence occurs in a medical paper: 'Some of the facts regarding this class of cases were set forth in the following words. . . . ' Is the expression 'class of cases' correct, or should it be 'class of case'?"

Either form is correct. Everything depends on what is meant. The LEXICOGRAPHER can imagine a *class of case* (meaning a group of similar cases) or a *class of cases* (meaning a number of cases which resemble each other, but which differ somewhat in their symptoms).

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